FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON FAO REGIONAL CONFERENCE IN HAVANA

Dignitaries' Arrival

FL0111154 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] The 16th FAO regional conference will open today at Havana City's Palace of Conventions. The Cuban delegation to the conference will be headed by Arnaldo Milian Castro, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of agriculture. Delegations from 29 Latin American countries and observers from other nations and international specialized organizations will participate in the conference.

Prior to the start of the conference, two technical committees, one specialized in the conservation of soils and food production and another which examined the region's fishing development, held preliminary meetings.

Cuba is attending the conference with a broad experience in the development of fisheries, a sector in which more than 38,000 Cubans are working. We can also talk about a broad program of construction of dams and irrigation systems as well as efforts in the conservation of agricultural soils in the livestock-agricultural sector.

Numerous Latin American delegations have arrived in Havana to participate in the FAO conference. Comdr Jaime Wheelock, Nicaragua's minister of agricultural development and member of the Sandinist National Directorate, heads his country's delegation to the important international conference. Arriving aboard the same aircraft were FAO deputy director and chief of its agricultural department (Bomart) and Bernardo Diaz (Acevedo), executive director of the world food program.

Opening Session

FL021041 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] FAO Director General Educard Saouma made a speech at the opening session of the 16th FAO regional conference for Latin America, in which he called for supporting a new world food production order. Saouma warned the conference about the worsening situation in food supplies. It is feared that this year the production of cereals in the poorer countries will drop by 14 million tons. He added that globally self-supplying is falling behind and at the same time dependence on foreign imports is increasing.

The FAO director general recalled that developing nations are being crushed by debts amounting to more than 370 billion dollars, and added that aid from developed countries languishes despite good-will statements which are constantly renewed.

In its opening session the FAO regional conference being held at this capital's Palace of Conventions examined the topic "Situation and Future of Agriculture and Food Production in Latin America." The first work session was chaired by Cuban Agriculture Minister Arnaldo Milian Castro, who was elected chairman of the conference by acclamation.

Last night Commander in Chief Fidel Castro headed the reception hosted by the Cuban Government in honor of the delegations attending the FAO conference. Fidel met the guests at the entrance to the reception hall in Cubanacan, among them Educard Saouma, FAO director general.

TOP OFFICIALS TO VISIT DISPUTED ISLANDS

PA021850 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Bogota--The full administration will travel over the weekend to San Andres and Providencia Islands to analyze the administrative decentralization programs. The programs are aimed at attaining the development goals set by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

The presence of the high-ranking government officials on the islands will constitute an act of reassertion of national sovereignty and a testimony of the islanders' allegiance to the fatherland.

TURBAY SPEAKS ON STATE OF SIEGE, WORKERS' DEMANDS

PA311726 Paris AFP in Spanish 0307 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota, 30 Aug (AFP)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala announced today that he will maintain the existing state of siege as long as subversion prevails and attacks against the legally constituted authorities persist.

The president defined his position in a memorandum which he addressed to the Colombian Democratic Trade Unions in response to a document which raised the issue of the country's socioeconomic problems and possible solutions.

Turbay noted that his government, which completed 2 years in office this August, will do everything possible to create the conditions that will permit the lifting of the state of siege which has existed for almost 30 years.

He explained that his government cannot renounce the duties stemming from the state of siege because the lives of the citizens and the president's unshakeable constitutional duty to preserve the republican system and institutions are at stake. He said that in order to strengthen peace, the government has proposed a conditional amnesty to those who are rebelling and he recalled that the subversive groups have disrupted order and security through a systematic subversive campaign.

In another portion of his message, Turbay announced that he will not freeze the prices of food and public services as the trade unions have requested, but announced that late this year a revision of the minimum wage scale of workers will be made.

MILITARY CONTINUES CAMPAIGN AGAINST FARC GUERRILLAS

PA300216 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota--Today the army expressed confidence of its fight against the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] guerrillas in the Meta region and stated that despite any risks it will build roads in that region.

After announcing new successes against the guerrillas along the border between Caqueta and Meta, the Defense Ministry said that next week it will begin to build roads in various areas. It said a road linking San Juan de Arama with Uribe in Meta and the (Valsivias-San Vicente) road in Caqueta Intendancy will be built. In other areas, the army will organize civic action brigades to provide all kinds of help to the peasants.

Castro Speech

FIA021440 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at 1 September opening session of the 16th FAO regional conference for Latin America at Havana's Palace of Conventions--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed friend Edouard Saouma, distinguished delegates, guests: The people of Cuba and their government are grateful to you for the opportunity to hold on our island this 16th FAO regional conference for Latin America and, in welcoming you, they greet your presence among us.

Nothing could have pleased Cuba more than hosting this conference in which Latin America and the Caribbean are associated with FAO activities. Latin America's feeling about the future is well known. We firmly believe that beyond the divisions that occasionally put us at odds and the social systems which each country chooses, the history which gave us a common root, our own geographic enclave and which has placed us against the same enemies, calls on the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean to undertake jointly the task of liberation, progress and justice. And on this path, one of the immediate requirements is that of undertaking in most, if not all, our lands the great social and technical transformations urgently required in agriculture. The FAO has been and, we hope, will continue to be of valuable assistance in that great task.

The regional conference allows us to publicly recognize how much our countries and all the others in the various parts of the world which share the tasks of development with us owe to the FAO. The FAO has consistently contributed--with its technical assistance, direct assistance and its current and complete scientific and technical programs and information--to the development of agriculture. It would have to be said that the FAO assistance also has been valuable for economically developed countries which use the FAO's participation and research. The FAO has also provided the setting for world and regional analyses of the problems of agriculture, promoting agrarian reform as an indispensable social change without which mere technological transformations would only give circumstantial and short-lived results.

We consider it important that at such a decisive time in the struggle for development in which the FAO is trying to carry out its obligations in this field, there is a man of the Third World at the head of the FAO--our esteemed friend Edouard Saouma.

The 16th regional conference is being held at a time when its work will help to show once again the enormous importance which agricultural development has for mankind under current conditions. Five years have already passed since all the world's countries met in Rome to hold the world conference on food. The urgency of solving the food problems of mankind was emphasized at that time in a dramatic manner and, although at that time there was a feeling of frustration in the face of stingy commitments which certain big developed countries, above all, the United States of America, presented at that conference, there were, however, organizational, political and technical plans outlined. If these had been implemented with the collective participation, especially of those that should contribute with their surplus wealth to diminish hunger in the world, there would have been progress in the solution of the grave problem of undernourishment which most of the nations of the so-called Third World are experiencing.

Unfortunately, hunger persists. It has not become as devastating and spectacular as it was in past times in various parts of the world, without excluding Europe; however, it is showing a more systematic and subtle nature which is affecting persistently hundreds of millions of men and women.

At the time of the world conference, the FAO estimated that there were 450 million persons suffering from malnutrition--the modern form of hunger. In numerous cases this malnutrition means premature death and, something that is even more bitter, it condemns hundreds of millions of youths and children suffering from it to being human beings marked by all types of physical deformities and ills for their entire lives.

It could not be said that technical advances in agriculture have been lacking over recent years. The green revolution gave an opening of hope. The discovery of new varieties [of plants] and more efficient pesticides, the scientific method of utilizing fertilization, irrigation and drainage gave a hopeful perspective. However, hunger persists because, as it has been said, hunger is a phenomenon of poverty. And we should add that poverty and hunger go hand in hand with underdevelopment.

In this way, each time we meet to examine the world's food and agriculture problems, the tasks of development appear before us as undeniable and urgent. Latin America is not exempt from this historic urgency.

At the beginning of the 5-year period [presumably 1976-80] the World Bank recognized that almost 40 percent of the rural population in Latin America was at a poverty level. We would have to add to that figure tens of millions of Latin Americans whom rural poverty has forced to the cities, to live--in the well-known shanty towns and ghettos of the continent--a life of semi-indigence [semi-indigencia]. The great tragedy--rural unemployment--cannot be solved by the weak urban economies of Latin America.

Agricultural backwardness not only represents poverty and suffering for the hundreds of millions who have no access to the required nutrition. It also imposes on our countries the need for importations just to remain within the outer limits of malnutrition. These importations, as the FAO has said, are unmanageable because of their proportions and are becoming a new aggravating factor in their negative balance of payments which places them in conditions of bankrupcy.

Naturally, all this worsens with unequal trade which subjects the countries which produce agricultural raw materials to unequal and unstable price conditions that sometimes make productivity efforts useless. Speaking with complete honesty, at this time the future prospects for the immense majority of mankind is a gloomy one. Practically all studies made by researchers, analysts and scientists of the developed Western countries recognize this, and these countries have benefitted the most from the exploitation of our natural resources and, in every sense, have the greatest moral responsibility for the seriousness of the present and future situation of the world.

More than 1 million people are added to the world's population every 5 days. Of this increase, 90 percent takes place precisely in the underdeveloped countries which have the least wealth, are technically backward and have the least resources for food production. The world population which currently is 4.3 billion will increase to approximately 6.4 billion in the next 20 years. Of this total, 80 percent--in other words, more than 5 billion--will be in the countries which currently form the so-called Third World.

The magnitude of the effort weighing on the world community is understood when one thinks of the inescapable moral need and duty to feed, provide adequate housing, clothe, provide health care, educate and employ in an extremely brief period of history those billions of human beings. Regardless of how much countries advance in future years in the application of a correct population policy, this growth already is inevitable. There are presently scores of countries where one out of every four children dies before completing his first year of life. It is estimated that approximately 25 million children under the age of 5 die every year in underdeveloped countries, the immense majority of them from curable diseases and from starvation.

According to estimates of the World Health Organization, the necessary cost to immunize every newborn child in the underdeveloped world against the most common children's diseases would be $3.00. [figure as heard, not otherwise specified] Furthermore, in most of these countries, in more than 30 of them, 80 percent of the population is illiterate.

The developing countries, which imported about 20 million tons of grain in 1960, had to import 80 million tons in 1978, and it is estimated that the figure will be doubled in the next 10 years. The number of persons without resources to acquire adequate daily nutrition amounts to 800 million.

Will this dramatic picture improve in the next two decades? Everything indicates the opposite. The current trend of the world's reality aims at a worsening situation. I refer to the underdeveloped countries. In the developed countries, which in general are well fed, food production will increase at a much greater rate than in the rest of the world. They have and will have the resources, investments, technologies, machinery, fuel, high-yield varieties, fertilizers and pesticides. With only a fourth of the world's population, the industrialized countries consume three-fourths of the minerals produced in the world and, in essence, are the consumers of energy.

The higher prices of oil and gas, which are the fundamental basis for the production of fuels, fertilizers and pesticides, will increase the cost of food production. Access to these resources will become much more difficult for non-oil-producing underdeveloped countries and the real prices of food will almost double in the next 20 years.

At a time when forests are being diminished at a rate of almost 20 million hectares per year, a process that is taking place primarily in underdeveloped countries, the possibility of replacing firewood with other fuels is diminished for hundreds of millions of families which today have no other means to prepare their meager food or to obtain a little bit of heat. There is nothing to assure them today that in the future they will have firewood or fuel. The forests of these countries will be reduced to almost half in the next 20 years.

At a time when they have less land per capita, less fertility in the land and mineral fertilizers are less accessible, hundreds of millions of tons of manure, the natural and historic fertilizer of soil, have to be used as fuel every year.

The deserts and dry regions, because of erosion, loss of organic material, salinification and other factors, are growing at a rate of millions of hectares each year or the equivalent of Cuba's entire farming area.

With the increase in population, the loss of soil as a result of causes I have mentioned and the growing utilization of fertile land for urban and industrial uses, the world's agricultural land per capita--which 10 years ago was almost 0.5 hectares--will have been reduced to 0.25 hectares in the next 20 years. Every human being will have to subsist from that small area in the year 2000. It is doubtful that in that period there can be per-capita increases in the production of sea and river products. On the contrary, this production already tends to be dropping. Neither the hectares of fertile land nor the seas nor the rivers nor the material resources are equally accessible to all countries. In other words, the per capita will not even be such for the immense majority of mankind.

So as not to speak too long, I do not mention other factors such as the growing need for water whose requirements will increase 200 percent in that period; the contamination of the environment due to the increasing use of pesticides and chemical products; the potential threats of plant diseases; the prolonged droughts; the ecological changes and the other disconcerting difficulties which man will have to face.

Still unapprised of this fact, but talking about other attacks which have taken place in the last 48 hours, President Belaunde said shortly before leaving for Tacna on the border with Chile that the perpetrators of these attacks want to gain the support which they were unable to obtain in the May elections. The Peruvian president added that these are isolated incidents which the authorities are fighting with the full force of the law. Belaunde is visiting Tacna to participate in the celebrations to commemorate the 51st anniversary of this city's reincorporation into Peru after having been under Chilean control for 50 years as a result of the Pacific war which the two countries waged a century ago.

Attacks Attributed to Maoists

PY290400 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2216 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 27 Aug (TELAM)--The explosion of a bomb at the door of the Tarma Provincial Council (Junin Department) brought to 19 the number of attacks perpetrated during the last 30 days in several parts of the country, causing damage estimated at $710,000. According to police and civil guard reports, the attacks are attributed to the extremist Maoist group Luminous Path [Sendero Luminoso]. Eleven members of this group are in prison. The attacks began in the second half of July when the extremists broke into the Agriculture Ministry's dynamite depot and took 1,000 sticks of dynamite and other equipment. Attacks were perpetrated against municipal buildings, an ENTEL-Peru transmitting plant, high-voltage stations in Mantaro and Arequipa and a water reservoir in Ayacucho. The newspaper LA PRENSA today reports that the subversive attacks--in which (Yang Yongcheng), second secretary of the Chinese Embassy, is reportedly involved because his personal business card was found in the possession of a detainee--have continued in August with dynamite attacks against a bank and an attack on a radio station aimed at broadcasting subversive slogans.

Interior Minister Warns Terrorists

PY022018 Paris AFP in Spanish 1731 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 2 Sep (AFP)--Following a series of terrorist attacks which started last July, three dynamite explosions took place yesterday in two cities in central Peru. In the meantime, Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara y Ureta warned the terrorists that they must not mistake tolerance for weakness and that the government will resort to legal measures to preserve order. Despite lack of proof, yesterday's attacks were attributed to the extreme leftist Maoist group Luminous Path, which has claimed responsibility for similar attacks in Ayacucho Department, southeastern Peru.

The city hall and superintendency of Chilca District, near the city of Huancayo 400 km east of Lima, were dynamited early yesterday morning. No casualties were reported. The mayor's office, the secretaries' office and the public registry office were destroyed by the explosion whose violence was compared to an earthquake by a neighbor. The attack on the superintendency took place from the roof where the dynamite caused great damage. The police were not able to capture the terrorists. Another bomb explosion damaged the door of the Huancavelica trial court in Huancavelica Department, about 150 km south of Huancayo.

Luminous Path, which has certain influence within Peruvian universities, claimed responsibility for the dynamite explosions in Ayacucho and stated that they are part of a strategy aimed at starting a people's war in Peru. The group, repudiated even by other groups of the extreme left, has been termed insane by Lima publications, which have requested the government to take more energetic measures to repress terrorism. The interior minister stated that thanks to the police more than a dozen members of the Luminous Path group have been arrested in Ayacucho proving that the situation is under control.

These concerns reach all the world's statesmen equally but few concerns regarding the environment will reach those who starve to death because they do not have a piece of bread to eat.

The irritating and shameful gap between developed and underdeveloped countries grows wider each year. Resignation to this is impossible. Being a realist does not mean being a pessimist. Reality should make us all work harder and with a greater sense of historic responsibility. The truth is that agrarian reform in each of our countries is essential and indispensable. We cannot think of solutions with oligarchic methods and extensive agriculture. The battle against hunger and poverty can never be won if there is no social justice.

I also think that small farming and simple subsistence farming are unproductive. There is need for extensive agriculture with socially just and efficient methods of production and distribution. However, experience has shown that agrarian reform is just the first step. Without a certain degree of mechanization and chemical usage, there can be no productive agriculture and, therefore, there can be no agricultural production to satisfy the local and international needs of this world which is increasingly threatened by hunger.

It is here where the agricultural problem is coupled with the general development problem and where the urgency that the world solve the tasks imposed by the march toward a new international economic order is presented.

In speaking a year ago at the United Nations on behalf of the nonaligned countries movement and presenting there the conclusions of the sixth summit conference of the movement's chiefs of state and government, I had the opportunity to discuss problems that still prevail and which are related to development, particularly to agriculture. I recalled figures, many of them from the FAO, which indicated that in the next 10 years it would be necessary to cultivate approximately 76 million hectares in the developing countries and irrigate more than 10 million additional hectares, while the irrigation systems for another 45 million hectares of land require repairs. When I spoke of the 76 million hectares, I was referring to new hectares.

From this we deduced, based on international estimates that are quite modest, that just to obtain reduced rates of agricultural growth of 3 to 4 percent the developing countries would have to invest in their agriculture from $8 million to $9 million annually.

A few months after that speech, the Brandt Commission report presented figures which on this and other aspects confirm the statements I made.

How will this dramatic problem, which undoubtedly is one of the most urgent mankind has to face, be solved? Well, as I said at that time, it is closely linked to the biggest problem of our times, the problem of peace, since if there is no development there can be no peace either.

At that time I maintained that if the problems of unequal trade were resolved, if the farm goods and other raw materials which developing countries supply industrialized countries received fair prices, there would be a decisive contribution to our countries' self-financing of development. I also noted at that time, and I repeat today, with regard to the gigantic military expenditures in the world, that with $300 billion there could be built in one year 600,000 schools with room for 400 million children, or 60 million comfortable housing units with a capacity for 300 million persons, or 30,000 hospitals with 18 million beds, or 20,000 factories capable of generating jobs for more than 20 million workers, or irrigation to 150 million hectares of land could be provided which with an adequate technical level, could feed 1 billion persons.

Lastly, I proposed--and I want to reaffirm it now because the proposal has been supported by the 34th UN General Assembly and has been confirmed in Havana and New Delhi by the Group of 77 which, along with the nonaligned countries movement, represents the developing world--that in the strategy for the new international development decade it was necessary to guarantee as part of said strategy that developing countries receive an additional flow of resources of not less than $300 billion in those 10 years with annual contributions that could begin with sums of no less than $25 billion.

At this time when this 16th FAO regional conference for Latin America is being held, work has begun at the special UN General Assembly aimed at the formulation of this third decade. Unfortunately, the international circumstances are not the most propitious to get the necessary results from that session.

As international tensions increase, as the gloomy panorama of a cold war again emerges and as the arms race grows, it is doubtful that there will be any change in the lack of political will which the developed capitalist countries have shown in discussing in various international forums--including the United Nations--relations between what has been improperly called the North and South.

In a recent and well-documented report prepared at the urging of the U.S. Government by a commission of U.S. specialists concerning the serious problems mankind will be facing in coming decades, they, after going into the frightening perspectives, assert: The required changes are beyond the capability and responsibility of this or any other nation acting alone. It is indispensable that there emerge an era of unprecedented cooperation and commitments.

I ask myself: If there is a need for an era of unprecedented cooperation and commitment to save mankind from certain disaster, what is the sense of the arms race, the cold war, the policy of strength and the sharpening of international tensions? Isn't this perhaps extraordinary insanity? As I said once, bombs can kill the hungry, the sick, the illiterate, but they cannot kill hunger, disease and ignorance.

But the difficulties of the international atmosphere cannot stop this battle for new and more just international economic relations. This is a struggle which, above all, is forced on us by the needs of our peoples and the intolerable conditions of life of those hundreds of millions of hungry and backward men and women who are in obligation of the international community. But it is also a struggle that is essentially linked to the efforts for international peace and cooperation. As I have reiterated, the development of backward countries is the only path through which the crisis of the world capitalist economy could find a road to solution.

Mr Chairman, members of the delegations to this conference: Cuba will continue to perform its duties and will be on the frontline of combat for development. The Cuban delegation to this 16th conference will cooperate with a constructive spirit in the discussion of the important agenda you have for your consideration. Moreover, our country places at your disposition its modest experience in the field of social and technical transformations made as a result of a persevering, unrenounceable and promising effort to develop a highly productive and modern agriculture on the basis of fair social bases.

With an annual export of more than 6 million tons of sugar, a population of less than 10 million and approximately ½ hectare of farming land per capita, Cuba is perhaps the country with the highest per capita food exports in the world. Each nation has the duty to do its utmost on its own and to cooperate to the maximum with others. Only in this way will our nations be able to win this difficult, decisive and vital battle we have before us. Thank you very much. [applause]

According to the timetable of the armed forces, the constitutional plebiscite scheduled for 30 November will be followed by the rehabilitation of the two traditional parties, the Colorado and the Blanco, aimed at the presidential elections which will be held at the end of 1981 to ratify a candidate chosen by the two parties and approved by the armed forces.

Although the meeting held on Tuesday did not yield any decisions, Chiarino acknowledged that the dialogue had been friendly and effective and had given rise to an exchange of ideas which could lead to certain changes in the statute on political parties and the draft constitution.

Regarding the latter issue, Chiarino stressed that the main concern conveyed by the Christian Civic Union to the COMASCO had been that should the constitution be approved the executive branch will be the only power in the nation. He added that he would like to see the establishment of effective controlling mechanisms for the executive branch and stated his opposition to the weakening of the legislative branch.

He concluded by saying that his party hoped for "a fully independent judicial branch endowed with total freedom of action, which we do not have under the current regime and which the constitutional guidelines do not provide for firmly enough."

Blanco Party Commission Meeting

PY021935 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] The issues discussed during a meeting held between the Armed Forces Commission for Political Affairs [COMASCO] and the temporary Commission for the Unity of the Blanco Party have been disclosed. The latter commission has stated its position favorable to the lifting of all political bans and to discussing with the members of the Council of State the constitutional guidelines and the draft statute for political parties. This information has been disclosed by the secretary of the Commission for the Unity of the Blanco Party, (Hector Payse Reyes).

[Begin recording] We held a lengthy dialogue to exchange information and ideas in a constructive spirit. The Blanco Party Commission emphasized the need for the political parties to have freedom of action after the draft statute of political parties is studied and approved. We also pointed out that political pacification would be helped by the review of the system of political bans, applying them only to those who have violated preestablished laws.

When asked about the opinion of the Blanco Party Commission about constitutional guidelines, we answered that valid judgment could be passed only after studying the draft and holding talks between the commission and various sectors of the party. The commission stated that it would be useful to publicly discuss the draft of the constitution with the members of the Council of State, the Colorado Party and the Civic Union in order to reach conclusions which would then be submitted for the consideration of the COMASCO.

We also asked for permission to hold ceremonies to honor the memory of Aparicio Saravia at the Cordobes [presumably a restaurant] and in front of Aparicio Saravia's monument in Montevideo. The latter ceremony would include a speech by his daughter.

The two parties resolved to leave the dialogue open on the above-mentioned issues, and we received the texts of the draft statute of political parties, the constitutional guidelines and other related documents for further analysis. [end recording]

FAO Director General's Comments

PL011342 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1239 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] FAO Director General Eduoard Saouma has told Radio Reloj in an exclusive interview that he was very pleased to meet again with Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. The chairman of the nonaligned countries movement attended the welcoming banquet hosted by the Cuban delegation in honor of the FAO director general.

Saouma said it was not the first time he had met with Fidel inasmuch as this is his third trip to Cuba, a good demonstration of his relations with our country, he added. The top FAO leader noted that it is very stimulating to talk with Fidel because he is a person who knows very well his country's problems as well as those of the world in general.

Elsewhere in the interview, Saouma stressed that Fidel has a profound knowledge of agricultural problems, both at national and world levels. The FAO director general said the Cuban president had assured him that the government would facilitate and adopt the necessary measures so that the conference's work would be efficient and all delegates would feel as if they were at home. He added that Fidel Castro's last year speech at the United Nations had great objectivity and an extraordinary perspective on the future.

The FAO director general revealed that Fidel Castro's proposal to create a $300 billion fund for developing countries will be discussed by the United Nations next year.

Eduoard Saouma said Cuba has always been a very active country in FAO work and its representatives have had a positive participation. He stated that he was very happy that the 16th FAO regional conference was being held in Cuba, a country which has made an extraordinary effort to improve its food production. The FAO director general said he wished to express his gratitude to the Cuban people and to their government for the hospitality accorded him. In closing, Saouma noted that numerous delegates have expressed their desire to talk with Fidel, the man who has made a profound and intense effort for the well-being of his people.

Interview With Nicaragua's Wheelock

PA021635 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Interview with Jaime Wheelock, Nicaraguan farming and livestock development minister; date, place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Wheelock] At this conference, in which various Latin American countries are participating, Nicaragua must participate because our revolutionary people and government are implementing a large project aimed at solving several problems which are being discussed at this conference.

We are also interested in coming to Cuba and backing, with our presence, the determination that the Latin American countries and the FAO had when they selected Cuba as the site of this meeting.

We are pleased and feel very well represented with the election of Arnaldo Milian, Cuban agriculture minister and member of the PCC Politburo, as president of this 16th FAO meeting.

[Question] In inaugurating this meeting, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro briefly analyzed the international situation concerning nutrition and agriculture. We would like to hear your comments about this speech.

[Answer] I feel that Commander Castro's speech at the opening of the meeting was very opportune because he went right to the core of the problems and analyzed the reasons for the very serious situation regarding the scarcity of food and resources in the Third World, the increasingly higher interest rates and prices of imports, the decreasing prices for our exports and at the same time the problem of overpopulation, environmental contamination and the fact that by 1985 the foreign debt of our countries will reach $700 billion, which is practically unbearable. This will result in chaos--a financial crack [in English]. If this trend continues, enriching some countries and impoverishing ours, we will face a world debacle.

Therefore, we feel that Castro's speech was very opportune and important, particularly his suggestion to have the United Nations deal with this problem. The whole world should try to solve these problems, particularly those of the Third World and the nonaligned countries--the progressive and revolutionary countries--which are the ones trying to solve these problems with the support of the people.

Wheelock Address

FL021756 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Commander of the Nicaraguan revolution Jaime Wheelock, minister of agrarian reform of that country, spoke this morning at the 16th FAO regional conference:

[Begin Wheelock recording] It is the opinion of our revolutionary government that all countries of the so-called Third World, especially ours of the Americas, have to get together for vigorous action on a new international economic order, a new order which in fact begins to work on specific problems, on problems such as improving and solving the already extremely serious problem of deterioration of trade between the powerful and the (?weak), and to take, as soon as possible, collective action which unites the will of all countries of the Americas so as to obtain equitable treatment with regard to oil supplies. I should point out that my country has obtained preferential treatment thanks to the solidarity and understanding of the government and people of Mexico and the government and people of Venezuela.

The Nicaraguan delegation proposes at this conference that the formation of a special multilateral mechanism be recommended to deal with the oil problem and find alternatives with oil-producing countries. We do not think it difficult for us to form a real front for defense of the economic [?security] of the continent and of our people's right to food. [end recording]

ANDEAN PARLIAMENT MEETING IN BOGOTA ENDS

PA030326 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay is at this moment closing the meeting of the Andean Parliament at the Colombian Senate. The 3-day meeting of the Andean Parliament analyzed the political, economic and social situation of the area's countries.

The subregional body condemned de facto regimes and discussed the situation of the developing countries. The Andean Parliament expressed its firm support of the decisions of the Cartagena Agreement Board regarding the preferential treatment that is granted to Bolivia. It also urged the promotion of the measures and mechanisms to encourage Bolivia's participation in the Andean integration process.

In his speech, Turbay Ayala is referring to the integration measures his administration is implementing.

JOINT DECLARATION ON GUATEMALAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

PY011743 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2255 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Aug (TELAM)--Argentina and Guatemala have reiterated their invariable support for the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other states and their respect for the principle of political pluralism in bilateral relations, in a joint declaration signed today in this capital by their respective foreign ministers, Carlos Pastor and Rafael Castillo Valdez, who also signed a scientific-technological cooperation agreement.

The declaration conveys the Argentine-Guatemalan agreement on the need to set up in the long term, in a gradual and progressive manner, a Latin American common market.

The two governments express their concern over the intensification of terrorist activities characterized by kidnappings and threats on the life and property of both nationals and foreigners, who often end up being murdered by their captors.

The declaration states that these crimes violate man's most sacred rights, such as the right to life, and that under the state of law these crimes can in no way be justified from the political viewpoint, since they are merely common crimes, regardless of the motive claimed for perpetrating them.

The two governments express their satisfaction over the task of promoting regional agreement undertaken by the Latin American Economic System (SELA) and agree to take the necessary steps to have the UN assembly adopt specific measures in favor of the developing countries, which are now enduring the heaviest impact of the current international economic crisis.

They also agreed to create a joint Argentine-Guatemalan commission to discuss measures and procedures designed to promote trade between the two states.

For its part, the cooperation agreement is designed to promote scientific and technical advancement and to effectively contribute to the socioeconomic development of the two countries through the exchange of scientific and technological know-how in areas and sectors of mutual interest and benefit.

Finally, Foreign Minister Castillo Valdez decorated Foreign Minister Pastor with the grand cross of the Order of the Quetzel.

ARGENTINA, CANADA SIGN NUCLEAR PLANT AGREEMENT

PY021730 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2252 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 1 Sep (TELAM)--Today during a press conference Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), reported that this enterprise has become the main contractor for the construction of the Embalse nuclear plant. The agreement signed by James Donnelly for Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd, (AECL) and Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero for CNEA allows the subcontracts signed by AECL with various local firms for the construction of the Embalse plant to be transferred to CNEA.

The Canadian delegation, which had been visiting Argentina since 24 August, ended its stay in this country last Friday with the signing of the above-mentioned agreement.

During their visit to Argentina the delegation held meetings with CNEA authorities to discuss the construction of the Embalse plant and the future cooperation of Argentina and Canada in the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The visit of the Canadian delegation is in line with the agreements signed in Ottawa last April when Castro Madero visited Canada.

The Ottawa agreements have already yielded positive results. The Canadian delegation's agenda included a visit to the Embalse construction site, where they evaluated the positive results of CNEA's taking over as main contractor for construction in the nuclear sector. The CNEA intervention was one of the agreements signed in Ottawa, and it ensure the most efficient coordination of the remaining work for the construction of the vapor supply system.

GRAFFIGNA STRESSES 'NO CHANGES' IN NEXT ADMINISTRATION

PY291903 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 29 Aug 80 p 11

[Text] Cordoba (NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS)--Junta member and Air Force Commander-in-Chief Brigadier Omar Graffigna stressed that there would be no changes in the goals and philosophy laid down by the present government when the next military president and his cabinet take office in March 1981.

Speaking at the annual luncheon of the Argentine Rural Confederation (CRA) in Ascochinga, Cordoba, Graffigna said: "We are close to a new stage in the national reorganization process, which will be entered upon with new enthusiasm, but it will not imply changes in the final goal or the objectives being pursued."

He added, "It is my duty to disillusion all those nostalgic people who still dream of a return to any selfish and paralyzing interventionalist model of any kind whose inevitable sequel, desired or not, is despotism, massification and poverty."

Graffigna also spoke of "the process of social dissolution through which our beloved country was on the point of falling into the claws of totalitarian Marxism."

According to Graffigna, "the individual fought against society, the poor against the rich" and "the country was set against the city, rural production was opposed to industry, and trade was against everyone."

But, he said, "happily those times have passed."

Graffigna reminded the farmers that they had been the first to benefit from "the change produced on March 24, 1976", but he added, "I'm not trying to say that the rural producers are now resting on a bed of roses."

"There are still many difficulties which have to be resolved," he admitted.

In relation to these problems, some of which were internal and some caused by "the complicated international economic and political situation", Graffigna warned that "there is an important aspect that is forgotten by people of indisputable patriotism and sincerity who press for finding effective and durable solutions in simple and speedy ways."

He then recalled the period prior to the coup which he said "not only produced spiritual and material pain, but also a pathological social state--a war of all against all, in which the slogan 'each man for himself' was the rule, because the welfare of each person was based on the misery of everyone else."

BOLIVIA REFUSES TO ACKNOWLEDGE ANDEAN PARLIAMENT

FY021437 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0256 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 1 Sep (TELAM)--Bolivia does not acknowledge the creation of the Andean Parliament, according to information disclosed this afternoon by the Bolivian foreign minister during a press conference.

Gen David Cerruto Calderon stated that the main objective of the nation within this process had been to strengthen national integration to move later toward Latin American integration. Further on, the foreign minister released a note which has been sent to Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas stating that Bolivia laments and views as improper the installation of the Andean Parliament. Minister Cerruto Calderon also released an official declaration.

The most salient portion of the latter states that under the current circumstances, and in line with national concerns, the Bolivian Government is currently examining the Andean Pact to see whether it has maintained the principles and philosophy which motivated its creation. It is also trying to establish whether at least some initial steps have been accomplished toward reducing differences among the nations by means of a harmonious and balanced development. The declaration concludes by stating that the government is studying to see whether the country has fulfilled its desires within the mechanism of the Andean Pact.

Cerruto said: The Bolivian Government believes that if it finds out that the principles and guidelines of the Andean Pact have been distorted, it will review Bolivia's participation in this pact. Bodies which fail to fulfill their integration-oriented objectives, interfering in the domestic affairs of member countries, cannot help strengthen the coexistence and solidarity of the subregional group, because they would be distorting their original goals by seeking to thwart the legitimate and just aims of integration.

MINISTER CHARGES CARTER POLICY 'DISTORTING' ANDEAN PACT

FY022231 Paris AFP in Spanish 2131 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 2 Sep (AFP)--The members of the Andean Group are following U.S. President Jimmy Carter's policies of distorting the genuinely economic objectives of the Cartagena Agreement by replacing them with political objectives, said here today Bolivian Energy and Hydrocarbons Minister Lider Sosa.

Sosa, who made a stopover in Lima on his way to Buenos Aires--where he went to expand the agreement on Bolivian gas sales to Argentina--said that this is a bad policy unfavorable to his country which is now being attacked by an international campaign.

Regarding these attacks, he said that every country is free to chose the government it desires. He denied that there was a coup in Bolivia. He said that the 17 July event was the result of chaos the country was experiencing.

Sosa did not confirm or deny Bolivia's withdrawal from the Andean Pact, whose members Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela condemned the military coup headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza. He revealed, however, that the La Paz government is inclined toward the Southern Cone pact announced by Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla last month.

He also indicated that considering that former President Lidia Gueiler has all her documents in order to leave the country, some internal provisions must be clarified before she leaves the country.

Sosa, who said that he came to Lima to board a plane for Buenos Aires after missing a flight to that city from La Paz, privately talked with six Bolivians before talking to the local press. Prior to this, two Bolivian Embassy officials in Lima came to the airport to present their protocol greetings to the minister.

INTERIOR MINISTRY TO RECOMMEND EXTENSION OF DEATH PENALTY

PY021916 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2325 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 1 Sep (LATIN)--The military government today announced its decision to extend the death penalty to crimes linked to terrorism, extremism, theft, drug trafficking and speculation. This information was released to ULTIMA HORA by Interior Minister Col Luis Arce Gomez, who stated that his ministry will make recommendations in this regard. The constitution provides for the death penalty only in cases of treason to the fatherland in times of war, first degree murder and parricide.

According to the press report, Colonel Arce Gomez, said that, in addition to the cases provided for by the constitution, that the death penalty would be applied for crimes linked with terrorism, the production and marketing of cocaine, the organization of conspiracies and speculation. The minister justified the adoption of radical measures by stating that we can no longer tolerate the disastrous stituation in which Bolivians live.

He then discussed the unprecedented revolution being carried out by the military regime installed on 17 July, which seeks to build a new Bolivia on the basis of in-depth changes in the moral standards. Arce Gomez explained that the recommendations regarding the death penalty that his ministry will submit to the executive branch faithfully reflect the new spirit of the armed forces.

GARCIA MEZA REPORTEDLY MEETS WITH FORMER PRESIDENT BANZER

PY030333 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0210 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 2 Sep (TELAM)--The military junta and former President Hugo Banzer have already met twice from 17 July to 31 August. These remarks were made by a reliable spokesman closely associated with the former president.

Political observers were aware of the noticeable withdrawal of the former president from the current government. Practically none of Baner's close collaborators accepted key positions. [Words indistinct] who acquired experience during his government, appear until now to be staying away from the process. The confirmation of the two meetings, both held in Santa Cruz de la Sierra and kept secret, now creates speculation as to whether the meetings were just a formality or to overcome frictions.

Many observers believe the latter. If this is true, the imminent cabinet crisis talked about in more than one official circle will serve to prove how much the frictions have disappeared and [words indistinct].

PAYMENT OF FOREIGN DEBT INSTALLMENTS DEFERRED

PY021922 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in panish 1700 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Bolivia has managed to postpone the payment of $160 million until January 1981. This amount corresponds to the installments of the debt which Bolivia has with foreign banking enterprises. This deferred payment has been arranged by a Bolivian delegation before representatives from 98 foreign banks who met in New York.

BRAZIL TO BUY EIGHT NUCLEAR PLANTS FROM FRG

PY270357 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] The Brazilian Government will fully comply with the nuclear cooperation agreement it signed with the FRG, Planalto Palace spokesman Alexander Garcia has said, commenting on recent remarks attributed to Planning Minister Delfim Neto. Garcia said Neto did not mean that Brazil will buy only four of the eight nuclear reactors included in the agreement.

Garcia added that the eight nuclear plants will be necessary to allow the national industry to produce all nuclear components until developing complete plants.

PETROBRAS SUSPENDS OIL PURCHASES FROM IRAN

PY011551 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Aug 80 p 23

[Excerpt] After several unsuccessful attempts to have the Iranian National Oil Company (NIOC) remove the additional fees for oil, PETROBRAS this week decided to suspend oil imports from Iran. The last Iranian shipment will arrive by the end of this month, but there are possibilities for a new agreement in the future.

Iran, which last year supplied Brazil with 200,000 barrels per day as the second-largest supplier after Saudi Arabia, has reduced its oil supply quotas to a low of 60,000 barrels per day in recent months. By unilaterally applying a $2 surcharge on a barrel of oil, Iran's oil became one of the world's most expensive oils, at $35 per barrel, without any improvement in quality. Japan, Great Britain and Brazil reacted to that surcharge, and Brazil sent a mission to Tehran to negotiate with the NIOC, but to no avail.

GOLBERY: TERRORIST ATTACKS HARM POLITICAL OPENING

PY291622 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Excerpts] General Golbery do Couto e Silva has condemned the recent terrorist attacks, asserting that they do not help the country and that they harm the political opening process of the Figueiredo government.

The chief of the civilian household was interviewed in Brasilia by journalist (Carlos Rodrigues). During the interview, the general stated his position on the matter:

[Begin (Rodrigues) recording] General Golbery do Couto e Silva, chief of the civilian household of the presidency, has asserted that the extremists want to sabotage the political opening project of the Figueiredo presidency.

Minister Golbery, during his first press conference, termed the attacks pitiful actions. He also said that they can become very serious if the government cannot find out who is to blame. It is the minister's opinion that the attacks are made with the intention of interrupting the political opening project, and that there can be no other motive.

The general believes that the federal police and the police of Rio de Janeiro State should join forces in order to discover the persons who carried out the attacks. He also said that paramilitary groups could be involved in the attacks. [end recording]

PINOCHET NOTES 'ALLIANCE' OF MARXISTS, CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS

PY291920 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Excerpts] An enthusiastic crowd in Temuco today welcomed President Pinochet at the start of his tour through the 9th and 10th regions. Official reports stated, however, that the president will not at this time visit Collaique and Punta Arenas.

Here is a special relay from Temuco by (Graciela Contreras), who will give us details on the presidential tour:

President Pinochet said here today: The plebiscite will be held, because the government wants all Chileans to give their opinion on the new constitution. We do not want this constitution to be imposed on the people; we want it to be approved by all Chileans. He added:

[Begin Pinochet recording] Shortly after calling the people to a plebiscite on the new constitution, the same old faces came out of hiding. But I believe that in the end this has yielded favorable results, since by speaking out they have taken off their masks; they have shown their true intentions. They have disclosed what we have always warned the people: that Marxists are behind them and deceiving them. We have witnessed this week that a group of Marxists and pseudo-Christian Democrats have established an alliance. [applause, cheers] I would never have thought it possible that those same people who said they were defending freedom would today ally themselves with the totalitarians. This is the truth. This is the truth that astonished Chileans are witnessing. [end recording]

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS CLAIM MARXISTS INFILTRATED FREI'S RALLY

PY292049 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] It is becoming more evident day by day that the rally held last Wednesday at the Caupolican Theater was controlled by the Marxist elements. Jorge Santibanez, former deputy from Valparaiso and Aconcagua; and Carlos Salinas, former deputy for Vina del Mar; have expressed their categorical support for the plebiscite and the constitutional draft and noted the many communist slogans that were heard during Frei's speech.

Santibanez added that he has received many telephone calls from people who have expressed their disappointment at what was heard during the rally and added that this has only made the people show more support for the government and the constitutional draft. He noted that it was regrettable to see a party that was established as an alternative to Marxism ending up sharing slogans and points of view with the same sectors that it had formerly fought against.

Furthermore, Salinas, who was also secretary of the Christian Democratic Party, noted that Chile is confronting a dilemna that will affect its future. He, moreover, invited his friends--particularly those who, like him, share Christian Democratic ideals--to vote in favor of the 11 September plebiscite. He stated that Marxism is the natural enemy of any democratic process and that it is, therefore, the obligation of all Christians to disdain any personal ambition at a time when the destiny of the fatherland is at stake.

He said: I have witnessed with sadness and regret how a group of Christian Democratic leaders are allying themselves with communist forces. It was painful to witness how Eduardo Frei was welcomed with the slogan: The people united will never be defeated. We cannot forget that this was the same slogan that Marxists used against us 7 years ago.

Both members of the disrupted Christian Democratic Party reasserted their appeal for all Chileans to support the new constitution and the government that is striving to restore normality with security in Chile.

Meta-Caqueta Operation

PA300226 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Florencia, Caqueta--Today the army dealt another blow to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC]. It captured five guerrillas, confiscated a number of weapons and discovered a training camp and a marijuana field.

The operation was carried out during the army's pursuit of the guerrillas in southern Meta and northern Caqueta, regions which until recently were guerrilla strongholds. The main operation was carried out in (Chiguiro) where five guerrillas were captured along with a big arsenal. The army confiscated rifles, submachineguns, pistols and a large amount of ammunition.

The army also discovered a big marijuana field which had been planted and harvested by the guerrillas. The guerrilla camp was also used to train peasants in the use of weapons. The peasants had been forced to join the guerrillas under the threat of death.

'Strategic Withdrawal' by Guerrillas

PA312358 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2112 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Bogota, 31 Aug (EFE)--Well-informed military sources have announced in Bogota that army troops and guerrilla commandos today are still fighting in the rugged terrain of the Colombian southwest. A spokesman for the army operation has revealed that the army has suffered no casualties as a result of its attacks in regions of Meta Department and Caqueta Intendency.

The guerrillas have begun a strategic withdrawal into the mountains where army air units are attacking them, the military source said here.

The most bitter fighting has taken place in the Chiguiro area, in the country's southeast region. The number of casualties among the guerrillas is unknown. Less than a week ago, the army bombed bases and training camps of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia killing six guerrillas and seizing ammunition and arms.

'Heavy' Rebel Casualties

PA020308 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota--New clashes between the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, and regular troops were reported today in El Guayabero, south of Meta. The information, supplied by the National Defense Ministry, did not mention any victims but said the rebels again suffered heavy losses. The report announced the capture of several guerrillas and a large amount of war material.

According to a FARC spokesmen, thousands of army troops have for the last few days been pursuing rebel groups, after a patrol belonging to the Vargas Battalion in Granada was ambushed. Three soldiers were killed and several others wounded.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO PRC--Bogota--Julio Mario Santodomingo, Colombia's first ambassador to the PRC, has said he could not refuse the challenge of serving there. Ricardo Samper was named first counsellor of the same embassy and has already assumed his post. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 21 Aug 80 PA]

REFUGEES ASSAULT JOURNALISTS AFTER HIJACKING FAILS

PY301414 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0842 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Lima, 30 Aug (LATIN)--An atmosphere of tense calm prevailed at the Cuban refugee camp today after 162 refugees carried out an abortive attempt to hijack a Braniff DC-8 airliner and force its pilot to take them to the United States. After 20 hours of negotiations starting at 0800 GMT yesterday, the Peruvian Government managed to dislodge the refugees from the plane after convincing them that Jimmy Carter's government had refused to grant them asylum and promising them that they will be resettled in other countries and given jobs and another place of residence.

Upon leaving the plane the Cubans shouted slurs against the Peruvian and U.S. Governments, saying that they had been "betrayed" and "deceived." When they entered the halls of the international airport, which approximately 200 Cubans have turned into a giant dormitory, the hijackers began to hit journalists with their fists and tried to destroy the cameras of photographers and TV cameramen. After repelling the attack, the journalists were forced to run away and seek refuge under the stairs, break into offices for shelter or climb to the upper floor under police protection. The correspondent of this agency was hit and kicked several times. After causing this uproar, without calming down the hijackers took to the streets around the airport and crowded into taxis whose drivers they apparently forced to take them to the camp where they have been staying ever since they arrived from Havana.

Transport and Communications Minister Fernando Chavez Belaunde, who witnessed the outrages, said in a press conference that the government will resettle an unspecified number of Cubans at the Huampani vacation camp, 40 km east of Lima, where the sun shines all year. He also said that a study will be conducted on offering the Cubans jobs at textile, metalworking and other kinds of factories.

The Cubans justified their actions by claiming that they are suffering from the cold and the humidity of the Peruvian capital and that the tents of the Tupac Amaru Camp outside Lima are not provided with the facilities they need.

More Attempts Threatened

PY011519 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2114 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 31 Aug (LATIN)--Spokesmen for the Cuban refugees today reiterated their decision to leave Peru by any means and to go to the United States. They threatened to hijack another plane or to capture a ship to accomplish their objective. In a statement to the press at the refugee camp, the spokesmen blamed Manuel Antonio Barona, an anti-Castro exile who is visiting Lima, for the failure of their attempt to hijack a Braniff DC-8 early last Friday.

BOMBING ATTACKS CONTINUE; LEADERS REACT

PY291600 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1330 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Lima, 29 Aug (TELAM-DPA)--Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry yesterday deplored here the wave of terrorism which is plaguing the country. Early this morning a timebomb exploded in a crowded bus, killing the driver and his helper. The new terrorist attack took place at a bus station on the highway between Ayacucho and Cusco, when the driver and his helper climbed onto the roof of the vehicle to take down some luggage. At that point a bomb placed in the luggage exploded. While driver Raul Martinez and his unidentified helper were blown up, the 38 passengers of the bus--which was left with an enormous hole in its roof--were miraculously saved.

TUPAMARO LEADER TO BE TRIED PUBLICLY BY MILITARY COURT

PY012141 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1712 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Montevideo, 1 Sep (LATIN)--The top leader of the National Liberation Movement-Tupamaros [MLN], Raul Sendic, will be subject to a public military trial on 15 September, press circles asserted today. Sendic, who was detained on 1 September 1972 after a shootout with security forces in the downtown area and in which he was shot in the face, will be tried together with eight other members of the guerrilla movement, which was broken up 8 years ago.

The newspaper EL PAIS stated that in addition to Sendic, the following persons will also be tried publicly: Jose Alberto Mujica; Julio Angel Marenales; Juan Almiratti; Engler Golovchencko; Mauricio Rosencof; Adolfo Wassen Alaniz; and two more extremists whose names were not given in the report.

The MLN reached its zenith at the end of the 1960's when it introduced urban guerrilla warfare to Uruguay. The trial of the nine MLN leaders will take place in the headquarters of the Superior Military Court and it will be the second and deciding stage of their trials.

NEW ELECTORAL LAW TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN 1981

PY301932 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] A new electoral law will be implemented during 1981, based on principles contained in the new constitution. These principles establish that absolute congressional majority will be given to the party which wins the elections. These elections will be held on the basis of departmental electoral districts. Each department must be represented proportionately to the number of voters in the department, but by at least one legislator. According to the figures of previous elections, Montevideo could have as many as 20 legislators, but there are other departments which would be unable to obtain a single legislator on the basis of the vote total. For these cases the new electoral law will provide complementary formulas.

POLITICAL PARTIES MEET WITH ARMED FORCES' COMMISSION

Christian Civic Union Meeting

PY271636 Paris AFP in Spanish 1528 GMT 27 Aug 80

[Text] Montevideo, 27 Aug (AFP)--An official source today revealed that the constitution which will be submitted for a plebiscite on 30 November and the drawing up of a statute for political parties were discussed by the military and representatives of a political party on Tuesday.

On that occasion, delegates of the Christian Civic Union and representatives of the armed forces, that is, the Armed Forces Commission for Political Affairs [COMASCO] (made up of high-ranking officers), met for the first time all political activities were banned in 1973.

One of the Christian Civic Union leaders, Juan Vicente Chiarino, who participated in the talks, explained that his party stated its disagreement with the statute on political parties, especially the requirements which must be fulfilled before the electoral court to obtain party tickets and the final registration of the party.

He indicated that the draft includes provisions which have never been used in this country, and these requirements preclude the possibility of creating a third party even it there were a will to do so.

ISRAEL'S RABIN DEPLORES TRANSFER OF URUGUAYAN EMBASSY

PY221900 Paris AFP in Spanish 1514 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Montevideo, 19 Aug (AFP)--Former Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said here last night that Israel has asked Uruguay to reconsider its decision to transfer its embassy from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv and has also stated its disappointment at the Uruguayan attitude. Rabin arrived primarily to participate as the main speaker at a ceremony of solidarity with Israel in connection with the Holy City issue. He said that all the Israeli people support the government in its request for reconsideration of the Uruguayan decision.

Rabin added that the so-called Jerusalem law has not changed the situation which has prevailed for 13 years and indicated that I cannot understand how all the people who believe in the holiness of the city--for Christians, Jews and Muslims--can allow it to be divided by means of barbed wire, minefields and surrounded by artillery."

He said that the struggle underway among the nations is not only about Jerusalem but "about Jerusalem as the embodiment and the symbol of the very essence of the existence of the Jewish people in Israel." Last week, claiming that it was a matter of principle and in order to protest the basic law which converted Jerusalem into Israel's capital, Uruguay decided to transfer its embassy to Tel Aviv.

MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATION EXPELLED

PY030307 Paris AFP in Spanish 0124 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 2 Sep (AFP)--A Chilean and an Austrian physician, who allegedly are representatives of international human rights organizations, tonight were expelled from the country for violating provisions of their visas as tourists. Reinhard Dorflinger and Claudio Weber Castillo, the latter a Chilean who had adopted Austrian nationality arrived here in recent days, duly authorized to investigate the health of some arrested persons and to prepare a report on the country's sanitary situation. According to the official communique, the two physicians held several meetings with relatives of imprisoned guerrillas in the Austrian consulate and in the hotel where they were staying. They also held talks with members of labor unions and persons of different religious persuasions to gather testimony.

FLORES, FIFTY POLITICIANS FREED FROM BAN ON ACTIVITIES

PY301844 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1734 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Montevideo, 30 Aug (LATIN)--The Interior Ministry today released a list of 51 citizens who were allowed to resume their political activities last week. Only one of the persons mentioned in the list is a political figure of some relevance in recent years, namely Venancio Flores, former foreign minister and legislator, member of the Civic Union, which is a conservative Catholic group. Flores was foreign minister during Jorge Pacheco Areco's administration (1967-1972) and was later an ambassador to the Vatican.

The rehabilitation of these politicians, most of whom are former parliamentarians, has reduced to slightly over 200 the number of citizens who do not belonging to Marxist parties and have no electoral links with Marxism but are still banned from political activities under an institutional act issued 4 years ago. The Marxists and their possible allies make up another group of banned politicians, and the parties of this ideological leaning were proscribed in 1973.

PRESIDENT, COPEI DISCUSS CENSUS OF ILLEGAL ALIENS

PA270000 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 26 Aug 80

[Ernesto Vega report]

[Excerpt] The census of people living in Venezuela without legal documents was the main subject of President Luis Herrera Campins' meeting with the members of the COPEI national committee at La Casona presidential residence. The interior minister presented a report on the registration of illegal aliens in Venezuela. COPEI Vice President Aristides Calvani reported to the press on the meeting:

[Being recording] The main subject to today's meeting was the regularization of the situation of the people who are in Venezuela illegally. They are commonly known as people without documents. I do not like that description because it makes the country which they have illegally entered seem responsible for the fact that they do not have documents and this is not so. The people without documents are in reality foreigners who have entered the country illegally or who remain in the country without fulfilling the requirements that the law establishes. The interior minister attended the meeting to give a detailed report on the census.

I want to stress the importance of this measure. In my view, it is unique in our continent. For 4 months, illegal aliens are granted the opportunity to normalize their situation. The census or registration permits those who have been registered to begin normalizing their situation. They will have a period of time to place all their documents in order and they will then be given the necessary (?documents) to legally live in the country. [end recording]

100,000 FOREIGNERS REGISTER IN PORTUGUESA STATE

PA030009 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Elcidio Saavedra, chief of the regional immigration office in Portuguesa State, has announced that approximately 100,000 foreigners who had no identification papers have been registered in that state so far. Saavedra has said he is happy with the success of the registration effort. The official said that approximately 100 persons come to his office each day. Saavedra noted that 90 percent of the registered foreigners are Colombians.

EXPLOSION DESTROYS LAWYERS, AD OFFICES IN ZULIA

PA020119 Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The Zulia State Police are investigating an explosion in a lawyers' office located next to the Democratic Action [AD] headquarters in Mene Grande. One person was killed and 10 were injured as a result of the explosion. The dead man was identified as 49-year-old Pedro Alejandro Perez Ferrer. The explosion destroyed the lawyers' office and the AD headquarters located on (Carnefati) Avenue in Mene Grande. The causes of the explosion have not been established.

BRIEFS

SOVIET ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS--The new Soviet ambassador to Venezuela, Vayno Iosifovich Vyalyas, has presented his credentials to Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 29 Aug 80 PA]

LOPEZ PORTILLO DELIVERS ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

International Relations

PA011541 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1440 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Sep (LATIN)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo affirmed today that the only alternative to violence and poverty in the world is the reform of international "disorder" through the concerted action by all countries.

Delivering his fourth report on the work of the government before the congress, the president accused the great powers of reviving the shadows of a new cold war era and of creating conflicts which are spread throughout the world. "Engaged in imaginary crusades, their logical policy has become a historical contradiction," he said.

As an example of this concerted action, he noted a worldwide energy plan which Mexico proposed in 1979 to solve the problems faced in the energy field by most countries of the world which promote "the ever-increasing imbalances and difficulties of the international economy."

Within this plan, he cited, as an example, the agreement reached with Venezuela to guarantee a supply of oil to the Central American and Caribbean countries. According to this agreement, Mexico and Venezuela will sell oil to Central America and the Caribbean at market prices, authorizing them credit for 30 percent of the price. The credit will be used for the formation of funds to be used at a soft interest of 4 percent and over the long term in development projects.

"We believe that this effort should therefore stimulate, by way of example, other states to fulfill similar ones, not only in oil matters, but in all fields of development, of mutual respect and international justice," he said.

Lopez Portillo referred to relations with the United States saying that these have gained clarity, "finding themselves within the natural logic of the neighborliness we want, reciprocal, useful, face-to-face, and cordial." At the same time he insisted on the mutual respect and independence of Mexico. "We want a dignified and upright place in the world and not a seat in an area of influence."

Regarding the tuna problem with that country, he voiced his confidence that reason and right will prevail, but warned that "against threats, embargoes and abuses, Mexico will maintain its principles unchanged, because if tuna is a matter of economic interests for others, for Mexico it is also a problem of sovereignty. Neither now nor ever will we be willing to negotiate it."

The tuna problem with the United States emerged 2 months ago when Mexico decided to enforce respect for its 200-mile economic zone. The capture of seven U.S. trawlers in that zone prompted Washington to respond with an embargo of tuna imports from Mexico.

He stated that his country continues to support all the regional economic integration movements and "we trust a common stand may be consolidated to facilitate the solution of the economic problems of our region."

After noting the reactivation of Mexico's foreign policy, Lopez Portillo refuted the idea that it should pursue hegemonic ends by stating that "we seek neither to subdue nor to teach anyone, nor do we surrender in the face of foreign powers and prestige."

On concluding his chapter on foreign policy, Lopez Portillo affirmed that the best guarantee for peace is respect: "The pluralism which we practice domestically is also our norm of conduct abroad, between compatriots, although [words indistinct].

Oil Policy

PA011604 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1505 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Sep (LATIN)--Mexico has increased its oil reserves by 20 percent and has become the fourth largest world oil producer, President Jose Lopez Portillo announced here today.

Speaking before the Congress to deliver his fourth report on the work of the government, Lopez Portillo said that now the proven reserves of Mexican hydrocarbons are 60.1 billion barrels. Only 6 months ago Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) had announced that reserves had increased from 45.8 billion barrels to 50 million [as received].

The president said that, aside from proven reserves, Mexico has probable reserves of 38 billion. In March, these probable reserves were 40.4 billion. Meanwhile, Mexico's potential reserves are 250 billion, that is, an increase of 25 percent over previous estimates.

Lopez Portillo stated that daily production is now 2.3 million barrels and that the production goal of 2.7 million barrels set in March will be achieved early next year. He noted that, according to these figures, Mexico has oil to satisfy its development needs for 60 years. (The new oil reserves confirmed are 10 times above those announced in 1976).

The chief of state criticized the squandering of fuel in the country and warned about the need of rationalizing and using energy in a responsible manner.

He explained that, as a result of the worldwide increase in the price of fuel, state subsidies for domestic use had also increased. The cost of fuel has been maintained unchanged in this country for the past 4 years and one liter of premium or high-grade gasoline here costs 4 pesos (a little more than $0.17).

"We are being inefficient and wasteful; we must correct this," he said. According to Lopez Portillo, Mexico currently uses more gasoline than Italy and will soon reach levels of consumption similar to France and Great Britain.

State Workers Wage Hike

PA011616 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1545 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Sep (LATIN)--President Jose Lopez Portillo announced wage hikes today averaging 23 percent for workers in the three state branches, in addition to the armed forces. He made the announcement in his message to the Congress reporting on the 4th year of his government term. The increase also includes teachers, military and civilian pensioned workers and those subsidized by the state.

Praise for Army

PA011755 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1650 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Sep (EFE)--Never as now has the Mexican Army been so efficient, imaginative and honest, President Jose Lopez Portillo stated today in his fourth report to the nation. He affirmed that it was very satisfying "in these times of betrayals and deviations" to see the unswerving and dedicated loyalty of the armed forces at the service of the country and its development, making the maximum use of the new resources that the country can provide.

He said that in addition to being mindful of Mexican sovereignty, it contributes institutionally to achieving planned development with civic education campaigns, struggling against drug trafficking, helping out in civil defense disasters, in distributing water to zones affected by droughts and in reforestation programs.

Mexico today faces the need to modernize and expand its armed forces, which have insufficient units and obsolete materiel. However, the president said nothing about this subject during his report on the government work. In subsequent paragraphs he noted, however, that today Mexico has only two alternatives for the future: "Either we continue advancing with our democratic vocation or we will find ourselves with regimes which still persist and are spreading in the continent."

The Mexican president expressed the consideration that the first formula is achieved by working, curbing demographic growth, generating wealth, distributing it and maintaining political stability on the basis of justice, liberty and security. As for the second, he said, these regimes "with their repression secure arbitrariness, the welfare of a few, the favorable balance for the unjust, the liberty of those who are enslaved and subdued by the force of power and those who (?commit) the indignant, irresponsible and inhuman manipulation." [sentence as received]

This is the third time that President Lopez Portillo has warned the country of the risk of falling to a totalitarian military regime if it does not struggle to maintain democracy on the basis of responsibility, work and order.

Support for Nicaragua

PA011849 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1654 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Sep (EFE)--Mexico's support for the creation of an inter-American organization to assist Nicaragua was reiterated here once more by President Jose Lopez Portillo in his presidential address.

"We discovered, in the anonymous faces of the people gathered in Managua, the faces of youths who stood staunchly at the brink of death and who cross our memory to remind us, with their sacrifice, of our responsibility toward new generations," the president stated. Jose Lopez Portillo affirmed that "in Nicaragua we attended the birth of a society intent on respecting its plurality and seeking to blend liberty and justice."

Concluding, the Mexican president stated that his country is offering its unconditional support on that occasion, in keeping with its economic position.

Economic Growth Rate

PA011825 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1657 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Sep (LATIN)--Mexico has reached a growth rate of 8 percent in 1979, the same as in the previous year, President Jose Lopez Portillo announced today. "This is unprecedented. It is the result of the country's vitality and everybody's effort," the president said during the government's fourth annual report to Congress.

He said that in order to maintain the growth trend, an increase in investments of 35.5 percent over those of 1979 had been authorized this year.

He admitted, however, that inflation--which last year was over 20 percent--had been higher than estimated. It is estimated at 25 percent this year. "We are growing rapidly and are now suffering the problems of an accelerated development, no longer problems of stagnation or decadence," he said. He indicated, however, that the net increase in the country's foreign debt has been an average of $3 billion in the last 3 years, for a total balance of $32 billion as of 30 June.

Lopez noted that "by improving our ability to pay, we improve our ability to negotiate and consequently the terms of foreign borrowing: The debts payable in less than 1 year did not exceed 5 percent of the total. This amount was 4 times higher 5 years ago, in relative terms. "Its burden on the gross internal product decreased from 2.94 to 2.3 percent (over 20 percent) in 1980. Over 40 percent of the contracts were based on terms of over 9 years.

Lopez added that the country's gross reserve amounted to $6,268,300,000 on 31 August, whereas collections of indirect taxes grew 33.8 percent in 1979. He announced also that industrial growth in 1979 was 9.9 percent, including oil and the construction industry. "We expect to surpass this rate in 1980," he said.

Decrease in Population Growth

PA011707 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1553 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Sep (LATIN)--Mexico managed to reduce its annual demographic growth rate from 3.6 percent to 2.9 percent, President Jose Lopez Portillo reported today in his 4th report before the congress. With a population of approximately 60 million, Mexico was up to now one of the countries with the highest growth rate in Latin America. Of that population, 48 percent is made up of youths under 14 years of age whose contribution to the development of the country is minimal.

However, thanks to a family planning campaign which has been promoted in the past few years, this population growth has been reduced to less than 2.9 percent annually, he said. "Thus we are approaching the figure of 2.5 percent set for 1982," the president added. According to plan, Mexico should not surpass 104 million inhabitants until after the end of the century.

Meanwhile, in the past 20 years the illiteracy rate, which was more than 50 percent, has been reduced to approximately 28 percent. Also, student enrollment has increased, as have education opportunities, which have been extended to a large part of the population. "In 1960 the national education system had 5.5 million enrolled, 4.8 million of which were in primary schools. Now there are 21.7 million enrolled, 15 million of which are in ("?primary) [school].

PIPELINE BREAK CAUSES OIL PRODUCTION REDUCTION

PA012137 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2359 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Mexico City, 31 Aug (EFE)--Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) announced today that an accidental "break" in a pipeline made it necessary to reduce national oil production by 60,000 barrels a day. Mexico's production, which is currently some 2.5 million barrels of crude a day, was reduced when it became necessary to close four wells near Campeche yesterday.

In another quarter, PEMEX General Director Jorge Diaz Serrano has said that there are "encouraging" signs of the possible existence of oil in the state of Michoacan, in the northeastern part of the country. Diaz Serrano indicated that although it cannot be definitely stated that there is oil in the area, all exploration carried out so far indicates its presence.

HONDURAN FOREIGN SECRETARY MEETS WITH FOREIGN MINISTER

PA290236 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Honduran Foreign Secretary Cesar Elvir Sierra and Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores today discussed subjects of bilateral interest and Central American affairs. They met at the Foreign Ministry at noon today shortly after Colonel Sierra arrived in Panama.

The Honduran foreign secretary was accompanied by Honduran Ambassador Salomon Ciliezar and members of his special mission. Sierra and Ozores also discussed Latin American and international affairs.

UN OFFICIALS ARRIVE TO DISCUSS MARINE ACADEMY

PA300451 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 28 Aug 80 pp 1-a, 8-a

[Article by Roberto R. Rodriguez]

[Text] A plan sponsored by the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) of the United Nations and possibly to be financed by the German Government which involves converting the Panama marine academy into a subregional school for Central America might be realized after the third mission from that organization has evaluated the marine training facilities in our country.

The UN mission, comprised of Captain E. Moat and E.R. Hodge, an engineer, has arrived in our country to continue talks and evaluations. Its members met yesterday with officials in charge of administering Panama's marine academy with the objective of having the academy converted into a first-class school with a new policy on the American Continent. It will be designed to train marine machinery officials and personnel for the merchant marine and sailors.

The plan also calls for the United Nations, through the IMCO, to provide the necessary technical support to reorganize the marine academy and make modern marine technology available to it.

It was learned that, due to Panama's characteristics as a maritime country and the existence of the canal, the UN Development Program (UNDP) has assigned priority to Panama for the establishment of the subregional academy for Central America.

The first phase of the project could cost 1 million balboas, which would be used to provide equipment and to expand dormitory facilities for the students and possibly to purchase a ship for practice purposes.

The new marine academy could begin operation some 7 or 8 months after the plan is approved.

In recent weeks, the present marine academy in Panama has been the subject of public debate. It was noted that the academy is faced with a number of problems. However, businessmen and marine experts feel that it produces highly qualified officers. The main difficulty is that in this field, Panama is some 20 years behind. "The quality of teaching is good, the professors have excellent training and the students are highly motivated and dedicated," one authorized official said.

NEW DIRECTOR ANNOUNCES CANAL IMPROVEMENTS DIVISION

PA010055 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 31 Aug 80 pp a-1, d-13

[Excerpts] The establishment of the division for canal improvements within the planning commission has been announced by its newly appointed director, Administrator Guillermo van Hoorde Jr, who has been in charge of the administration and planning division's evaluation program since 1974.

The main responsibility of the canal improvements division will be to make studies and draft reports related to maritime operations and to canal improvement and maintenance programs. The division will also draft program studies on canal improvement proposals and will assist the long range improvement committee of the Canal Commission's board of directors as well as other groups investigating matters related to the efficiency of canal operations.

Acting within the division's canal improvement program, Van Hoorde will direct special engineering and industrial administration studies which should result in new administrative procedures, greater economy and the increased effectiveness and efficiency of the administrator, deputy administrator and planning office director. These studies should include an analysis of the existing methods, review of the locks and channel maintenance programs, as well as determination of optimum use of the existing equipment and the mechanization of operations. The expected industrial life of the existing equipment and its implications for canal improvements will also be studied.

As chief of the canal improvements division, Van Hoorde will direct and implement the guidelines of the committee, evaluate its findings and make recommendations to the committee based on the results of his studies and on those carried out by the commission directorates or developed by the operational forces. He will also recommend priorities, present and coordinate capital program projects related to canal improvements.

FRENO SCORES OPPOSITION FOR PARTICIPATING IN ELECTIONS

PA012151 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1233 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Panama, 1 Sep 80 (ACAN-EFE)--The National Opposition Front (FRENO) has reiterated its decision to refrain from participating in the legislative elections to be held in Panama on 28 September.

The confirmation of the party's policy of abstention, along with criticism of opposition parties which have launched candidates and will participate in the elections, came yesterday in Tonosi, a town in the interior of Panama, at the end of a special meeting of FRENO leaders. The FRENO is comprised of the country's main opposition parties, headed by the Panamenist Party that is led by former President Arnulfo Arias Madrid.

The Christian Democrats and one faction of the Liberal Party are the only opposition groups that will go to the polls. The FRENO extended its criticism to opposition politicians who have announced their candidacies to legislative posts as "independents."

FRENO President Luis A. Barletta, a leader of the Agrarian Labor Party (PLA), harshly attacked the government in Tonosi. "It is sad that we should have had a government of bad faith in these last 12 years, while our people have shown more than their share of good faith, good will and a willingness to work," the opposition leader said.

Elections have been scheduled for 28 September to chose 19 members--one-third--of the National Legislation Council. In addition to liberals, Christian Democrats and some independents, two progovernment parties will compete for the 19 seats: the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), to which President Aristides Royo and most of his ministers belong, and the Popular Broad Front (FRAMPO).

PDC OFFICIAL SCORES PROGOVERNMENT USE OF PUBLIC FUNDS

PA020336 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] The secretary general of the Christian Democratic Party of Panama [PDC], Guillermo Cochez, today sent a letter to the nation's comptroller general, Damian Castillo, requesting a public explanation as to why that public officer is not controlling the official mass publicity to which the public is being unduly exposed.

In his letter Cochez reminds Castillo that one of the functions of the comptoller's office is to inspect, regulate and control the handling of all public funds and assets to assure that they are properly handled according to the law. In his letter Cochez notes that the public is being subjected to the biggest campaign ever witnessed in the history of our country on the part of the government and its respective agencies and institutions which, in a hasty and irresponsible manner, are trying to explain the achievements of the regime which on 11 October will celebrate its 12th anniversary. Cochez points out that it is not coincidental that this unbelievable and massive campaign should coincide with the political campaign of the 28 September elections and that it is obvious that all the publicity is being financed with state funds. Cochez demands an explanation of this from the comptroller's office and concludes by noting that the objective of this entire publicity campaign is designed to favor the progovernment candidates participating in the upcoming electoral contest.

LA PRENSA CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT BID FOR SEA-LEVEL CANAL

PA021756 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Sep 80 p 1

["Today" column]

[Text] International news dispatches have cited the difficult economic situation the country is facing as the main reason for the Panamanian Government to have "eagerly" asked President Carter to begin making arrangements to build a sea-level canal. Our experience shows that necessity can be a very bad adviser. It was out of necessity that the regime compromised our sovereignty by signing canal pacts contrary to the national interest. Now the government, which has paralyzed the country's growth and saddled future generations with a huge debt, needs to continue drawing the Panamanians' attention with solutions and projects that it is incapable of undertaking. It is not fair for the outcome of the ineptitude and inefficiency of the group that has scoffed at the nation for 12 years to be posited as a necessity with the usual stealth, behind the people's backs. Enough talk of new 'bridges'!

STUDENTS CALL MEETING ON U.S. MILITARY BASES, PACTS

PA020416 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Panamanian students have called for participation in a seminar on U.S. military bases and pacts in Latin America.

The Federation of Panamanian Students [FEP] has issued a communique urging Panama's popular organizations to participate in a congress on this matter. The congress will be opened tomorrow in Panama City. FEP has attributed great importance to the event because it will take place at a time when the United States is using blackmail and pressure on Panama to violate the new canal treaties. The seminar, which will be attended by more than 30 organizations from the American Continents, will discuss the role of student organizations in the struggle against imperialist military bases and treaties in Latin America and the Caribbean.

REORGANIZATION OF CACM DISCUSSED AT MANAGUA MEETING

PA291906 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 23 Aug 80 pp 1, 10

[Text] The revolutionary government took positive steps with the holding of the 27th meeting of the Central American deputy ministers for economic integration held at the Central American Business Administration Institute here yesterday. Very important topics on the reorganization of the famous Central American Common Market [CACM] were discussed at this meeting.

Alvaro Guzman, deputy foreign trade minister and the person responsible for integration affairs, told EL NUEVO DIARIO that this meeting is very important. The meeting was called by the secretariat of Central American economic integration to discuss operational aspects of the integration as well as the problem of the prices, sizes and retreading of tires.

Without diminishing the importance of these topics, the important thing was that the deputy integration ministers met for the first time to discuss the problems of the reorganization of the CACM so that it can truly benefit the masses and the poor classes, not like the CACM os the past which only benefitted the large businessmen and the transnationals.

The results of these talks were very positive and encouraging for the progress of trade exchange among the Central American countries.

The Salvadoran deputy integration minister said that the meeting was very important because the meeting laid the groundwork for work programs that the integration ministers approved 1 month ago.

"It is my opinion that the problem of the reorganization of the CACM lies on the structural changes suffered by the Nicaraguan and Salvadoran Governments, which must adjust to the new political situation existing in Central America now," Deputy Minister Arturo Guzman Trigueros said.

The deputy minister described the "nationalization of banks and the agrarian reform of El Salvador" as great changes. The progressive Social Christian leaders have charged that this agrarian reform only serves to repress the peasants.

He noted that substantial changes are needed in the CACM just as structural "changes" have been carried out in El Salvador in order to benefit the majority.

He confirmed that Salvadoran trade has decreased because of the political situation in his country and because the large private interests have not responded to the "reforms" in a positive manner.

He added that several Central American countries are experiencing a critical economic situation because of the increase in oil prices and the problems in the balance of payments.

The Salvadoran deputy minister dodged questions concerning the repression and the war that the people are waging for their true liberation. He smiled and said he hoped the struggle would be solved soon. He did not say how.

The Guatemalan deputy minister, Gilberto Corso, confirmed that his country has diminished imports and exports with El Salvador because of the latter's political problems, but in general terms, he described the free trade between the two nations as normal.

Regarding the political situation in his country, he said that it is affecting the exchange of free trade and reported that during a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Central American Bank of Economic Integration, the board agreed to give loans to the countries in the areas that have trade deficits.

COSTA RICA

PRESIDENT CARAZO ACCEPTS INVITATION TO VISIT TAIWAN

OW010308 Taipei CNA in English 0251 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, Aug. 31 (CNA)--President Rodrigo Carazo of Costa Rica and his distinguished wife Estrella de Carazo will effectuate an official visit to the Republic of China on Taiwan. President Carazo has accepted a formal invitation of the Government of the Republic of China extended to him through Chinese Premier Sun Yun-hsuan who is paying an official visit here to strengthen the traditional friendship and technical and economic cooperations between the Republic of China and Costa Rica. President and Mrs. Rodrigo Carazo were invited by the Government of the Republic of China to visit Taiwan at a date to be decided at their convenience.

SECURITY MINISTRY ORDERS CONTROLS AT AIRPORTS

PA021429 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] The Public Security Ministry has ordered tight controls at the country's airports in view of reports that certain planes have landed in the country without following the proper procedures. It was officially reported that narcotics agents, in coordination with the Criminal Investigation Department, discovered a secret airstrip where several suspicious light planes had landed.

EL SALVADOR

CRISIS SPLITS MILITARY COMMAND, JUNTA MEMBERS

PA030128 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0050 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--It was learned here today from Western diplomatic sources that a crisis within the Salvadoran Armed Forces might have serious repercussions on the present government. Informed sources told ACAN-EFE that the crisis reportedly developed as a result of an attempt by military command officers to displace progressive sectors of the army.

According to the consulted sources, the action was apparently designed to undermine support among armed forces officials for Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, one of the military members of the Salvadoran Government. [Panama City ACAN in Spanish at 1231 GMT on 3 September repeats this report, rewording the above paragraph as follows: "According to the consulted sources, the action was reportedly one of support among armed forces officers for Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, one of the military members of the Salvadoran Government."]

The information was first obtained from sectors linked to the government and later confirmed by diplomatic sources, which stated: "We are closely following the development of events." ACAN-EFE learned this afternoon that the crisis originated with the release of a "general order of the armed forces" by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, the other military member of the governing junta. The junta also includes three civilians, two of them members of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC].

The "general order" is the document in which the movements of armed forces chiefs and officers are noted. The document is issued monthly by authority of the armed forces general headquarters, which is the government junta.

The sources said that the legality of the order issued on Monday was disrupted by Majano.

It is reported that the officer sent messages to the various military units, informing them that he "had not been consulted" by Gutierrez.

Additionally, according to Majano, the civilian members of the government junta "were not consulted."

Majano's message to the officers immediately led to a movement in the garrisons which supported Majano's position. They reiterated their support for that officer.

ACAN-EFE also learned from diplomatic sources this afternoon that the PDC was meeting at an undisclosed site to discuss the position that the party will take with regard to the conflict within the armed forces.

The movement would emphasize a number of charges made against Majano, whose progressive position has been harshly opposed by rightist sectors in El Salvador.

A minority sector of the Armed Forces High Command reportedly proposed last week that Majano be brought to trial on charges of "treason against the armed forces."

The High Command is comprised of the commanders of the various military units in the country.

The charges would be based on recent statements made by Majano to the effect that for an effective political change to be achieved in El Salvador, it would be necessary, among other things, "to modify the conduct of the armed forces."

These statements, according to those who reportedly sought to bring Majano to trial, were sufficient basis for a military trial of the junta member. This attempt was apparently not successful.

In recent months, Majano has been linked to alleged attempts to carry out coups d'etat which sought to bring the opposition Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) to power.

The FDR includes moderate and radical leftist sectors which oppose the current Salvadoran junta.

Majano has denied he had begun secret negotiations with any Salvadoran political sector.

A diplomat questioned by ACAN-EFE said that "it would be a mistake to try to remove Majano from the junta," as appears to be the intention of the general order, by reducing his support within the army.

Some army officers consulted by ACAN-EFE described the order issued on Monday as "unfortunate" and aimed at "breaking up the 15 October movement."

Majano is viewed as the leader of numerous officers who support socioeconomic and political changes in this Central American country.

These were the officers who on 15 October 1979 carried out an insurrectional movement in the armed forces to overthrow the regime of Gen Carlos Humberto Romero, whom they accused of "violating human rights."

Unconfirmed reports indicate that both Gutierrez and Majano have barricaded themselves in garrisons which support them.

The reports have not been confirmed by diplomatic sources which said "they are waiting to see what happens."

"We don't know much more than what you know," the diplomats replied when ACAN-EFE questioned them on this. [ACAN 1231 GMT report omits last three paragraphs]

Rumors of Resignations

PA030149 Paris AFP in Spanish 0110 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 2 Sep (AFP)--Reliable sources have reported that persistent rumors have been circulating here this afternoon regarding a crisis at the highest level of the Salvadoran Government.

Some reports indicated that Col Adolfo Majano and Christian Democratic leader Antonio Morales might resign from the government junta.

However, newsmen and correspondents were unable to contact Majano, who apparently spent the entire afternoon attending meetings and did not answer any phone calls.

COMMENTATOR SAYS U.S. POLICY EMBRACES LEFT

PA021802 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 28 Aug 80 p 6

[Commentary by Sidney Mazzini, former Salvadoran ambassador to the OAS: "None Is So Blind As He Who Will Not See"]

[Excerpts] According to the writers of the article [in the Washington POST, "Carter Options in the Caribbean"], U.S. diplomats in Central America, and particularly in Nicaragua and El Salvador, have been instructed to embrace the left and turn their backs on the right.

We feel the Pentagon has adopted a realistic and not a theoretical position in this heated dispute between it and the State Department under the certainty that--when the decisive hour arrives with confrontations and clashes--it will have to seal the fate of the armies while political theorists will be safely sitting in smug armchairs in bombproof offices.

The dispute may set the pace and even determine the result of the heated election campaign soon to begin. This means that U.S. public opinion is seriously taking note of events in Central America, and most particularly in El Salvador, because consequences are already foreseeable. For this reason we tell those who cannot or do not want to see things clearly that none is so blind as he who will not see.

FARN SAYS U.S. OFFICER KILLED IN ACTION

PA030309 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0130 GMT 3 Sep 80

[Text] There is new evidence of the actions of U.S. military advisers in El Salvador. In a communique, the Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] stated that during its actions in the past few days it killed a U.S. officer. His name was not disclosed. Meanwhile, the U.S. Embassy in El Salvador said it did not have any information in this regard.

From another quarter, the People's Liberation Forces [FPL] released to the local press its latest war bulletin which indicated that it carried out at least 79 attacks against the military-Christian Democratic regime's troops, inflicting on them at least 810 casualties. The revolutionary organization said that it lost 31 combatants in those actions.

ERP COMMUNIQUE REPORTS ACTIONS, GOVERNMENT CASUALTIES

PA300343 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Report from correspondent in El Salvador]

[Text] The People's Revolutionary Army [ERP] revealed in its latest war communique that devastating blows have been dealt the armed forces of the military-Christian Democratic regime and paramilitary groups. The communique which consists of an incomplete report on the military operations of the ERP's people's militias, mentions 161 operations and gives proof of the advance of a general offensive in El Salvador.

The communique says that the information is incomplete because all reports from the two war fronts have not been compiled yet. The ERP emphasizes the importance of recent actions against the government junta, especially in operations to paralyze the supply of energy, seize Lourdes and neighboring districts and the clashes on San Jacinto Hill and ambushing of army troops which have sustained many casualties. The three latest operations, the war communique says, included the organization's contribution to the general strike called by the Revolutionary Democratic Front. The following is a chronology of the antidictatorial offensive:

Actions implemented by the Commander Rafael Antonio Arce Central Front include the recent occupation of Mejicanos, which lasted almost 2 hours. At this same place a clash occurred between this revolutionary group and the army, which sustained eight casualties.

In another clash in the San Jacinto sector, government troops suffered 20 casualties and in the towns of Lourdes and Miraflores government troops suffered another 16 casualties.

Although it has not been confirmed, it was said that an aircraft was shot down. Meanwhile, the communique adds that the Commander Miguel Angel Gamez Eastern Front participated in heavy fighting when troops tried to take the revolutionary camp in San Fernando. On this occasion, the communique says, 20 soldiers were killed. This armed clash followed an ambush in Coatiqua in which 14 soldiers were killed and 15 wounded.

STUDENTS SAY VENEZUELA INCREASING AID TO JUNTA

PA301816 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Oscar Bonilla, secretary general of the Salvadoran University Students Association, has accused Luis Herrera Campins' administration in Venezuela of increasing military and economic aid to the military-Christian Democratic junta in El Salvador. Bonilla, who is attending the 13th Central American University Students Congress in Managua, also accused Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo of providing assistance to the repressive Salvadoran regime even though it is guilty of thousands of deaths. He added that revolutionary warfare has spread throughout El Salvador and that the regime's annihilation operations against the popular movement are now meeting with organized resistance which has taken up positions throughout the 14 departments. Meanwhile, the People's Revolutionary Army has released a second war bulletin noting that during fighting on the eastern and western fronts in August, it has killed at least 58 and injured 15 members of the Salvadoran repressive regime's troops.

WORKERS FEDERATION ANNOUNCES INDEFINITE STRIKES

PA310445 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] The Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation has announced that indefinite strikes will be carried out next week in El Salvador.

The objective is to pressure the authorities in charge of the trial for the workers responsible for last week's blackout.

The blackout caused by 17 workers, members of the labor movement, resulted in losses of approximately $40 million. Meanwhile, the examining judge has placed the accused workers under military detention. The judge has announced that in the next 15 days it will be decided if the persons under arrest will be tried by a court-martial or released.

GUATEMALA

CONGRESS APPOINTS NEW VICE PRESIDENT

PA022331 Paris AFP in Spanish 2112 GMT 2 Aug 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 Sep (AFP)--The Guatemalan congress today appointed Col Oscar Mendoza Azurdia as new Guatemalan vice president to replace Francisco Villagran, who yesterday submitted his irrevocable resignation.

Colonel Mendoza held the post of vice president of the state council, a type of senate which falls under the vice presidency of the republic and which is in charge of proposing or vetoing laws. Mendoza does not have a well-known political ideology, but official circles commented that the new vice president will work in complete harmony with President Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia.

Government sources also said today that Villagran Kramer's resignation will not have subsequent implications in the international field for the current regime.

In his resignation letter, Villagran claimed he disagreed with President Lucas on the country's policies and indicated that in Guatemala there are currently no institutional forums to debate the country's serious problems.

NEW COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER SWORN IN

PA012057 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1720 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] The first change in President Romeo Lucas' Cabinet took place in Guatemala this morning. Gregorio Villalta took office as communications minister in place of Otto Block who has been appointed president of the National Electrification Institute.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT PAZ GARCIA MAKES INAUGURAL SPEECH

PA011348 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 21 Aug 80 p 2

[Honduran President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia's inaugural speech to the nation on 20 August 1980, broadcast from the presidential Blue Room]

[Excerpts] It is my honor to present to this distinguished gathering, and the people of Honduras who see and hear us, the national cabinet that will share with me the difficult state administrative responsibilities.

It is appropriate to express, on my own behalf and on the behalf of the Honduran Armed Forces, the deepest gratitude to the honorable national Constituent Assembly for the issuance of decree No 2, which gave the armed forces of the nation a vote of confidence. The decree also recognized the military government junta which I am honored to head. I am also grateful for having been appointed president of the republic until, under the new constitution, a new, popularly elected constitutional president can be inaugurated.

Honorable representatives of the people, you can be sure that the armed forces appreciates your gesture and through me expresses its determination to honor this trust expressed in your decree.

On this occasion, as we begin a new state in our country's institutional life, I must express some opinions as leader, soldier and citizen, in regard to the political, economic and social problems we must face, which demand the greatest responsibility and consideration by those charged with making decisions.

The decade of the eighties, so filled with dire forebodings, could well be defined as either the era of generalized violence in Central America, or as a unique opportunity to make those corrections demanded by social justice and to make changes which are no longer postponable.

Although I am the first to admit that there are interests outside the hemisphere which seek to promote instability, unrest and violence, I am also the first to admit that these interest can, and should, be rapidly neutralized through popular measures to meet the just demands of the majority for a more just, open and cohesive society.

Thanks to the influence of several factors, such as our gradually attained political maturity, Honduras is still enjoying a relatively peaceful climate. As I have said in various forums in the United States, however, we are not vaccinated against violence. Accepting this threat does not mean looking at the future pessimistically. It means that all Hondurans, regardless of their status, are committed to the maintenance and consolidation of peace. It also means that the country's political, economic, social and military forces must form a national front capable of assuring the country secure and sovereign borders and a domestic climate which allows us to confront the challenges of the poverty, underdevelopment, disease, unemployment, ignorance, isolation, and the creation of a pluralistic and progressive political regime with solid foundations.

I invite you to break the mold of underdevelopment and assume a united attitude to serve national interests. Let us unite and abide by the will of 1 million of our countrymen who expressed their desires on 20 April. The executive power is being organized under the principles of national integration, acceptance of the popular will as expressed at the polls and the determination to continue changes begun during the past decade. These changes must be expanded and improved during this decade.

Hondurans:

At this point of the analysis we must soberly and responsibly define, for the sake of the administration's future stability, the real role or basic purpose of this administration concerning political policies.

According to the armed forces, the fundamental political missions of my administration, free from all sectarian biases, are the following:

1. To build a solid platform as a base for the success and stability of the coming constitutional government.

2. To ensure effective participation by all interested political forces in the electoral process by assuring them, not only of the impartiality of the armed forces, but also of equal opportunity to express and channel the people's political opinions.

3. To assure the voters of ample time and an honest, credible method of technically and politically carrying out the electoral process and making the postelection tallies.

4. To anticipate, by legal means, situations which may occur during the electoral process which will otherwise require improvisations in the field, and during the process, which will not always satisfy political parties and the voters. We saw this during the past elections when situations arose that had not been foreseen by the law or by the political parties.

5. To create a climate in which all political organizations can present their respective ideological platforms and government programs. This will create a more aware voter, better prepared to consolidate a democratic government system.

6. To establish other measures foreseen by the experience of political leaders or deduced from difficult situations in the past.

If through haste, party commitments or other reasons, we hasten the electoral process, we may have, as a result, a weak government of doubtful popular support. Therefore, after having made an analysis of all the operations involved in the electoral process before us, we believe that the time required to complete the return to constitutional order cannot be less than 18 months. To hasten this process would run the risk of undermining it. This is a risk which we are trying to avoid and which we shall not take.

As part of the commitment to fulfill Honduras' political reorganization, the government will guarantee truly democratic, clean elections for the coming constitution national government. In this manner we shall be faithful to the policy which we followed on 20 April, and we shall act according to the mandate given by the national constitution.

In order to facilitate this purpose, improve the climate of detente within the Honduran family, and not have a single political prisoner we are in favor of a pardon that will return full citizen's rights to all persons tried for crimes based on social or agrarian conflict. The extension or limitations of this decree would be determined by the honorable national Constituent Assembly.

Finally we want to inform Honduras and the rest of the world that this government will respect its international commitments and will adjust its foreign policy to the principles of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of states and friendship with all peoples of the world.

I expect and request from the Hondurans their maximum support and the highest degree of harmony and civic-mindedness. From God we expect his blessing and wisdom, and the strength of his power.

Thank you.

PEASANTS SET DEADLINE TO RESOLVE DEMANDS

PA020202 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1429 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 1 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Some 40,000 striking peasants have given the Honduran Government 3 days to solve their demands favorably.

The strike broke out 2 weeks ago at the Bajo Aguan Valley, on the Atlantic coast, where the Honduran Government is conducting its greatest agrarian reform experiment at a cost of over $150 million.

A cooperative was created there for the exploitation of the African palm and other similar products, but the peasants were not allowed to directly participate. This triggered the strike.

Peasant leaders and their advisers today noted in this capital that if their demands are not met in 3 days, "all agricultural activity will be paralyzed in Honduras."

The peasants fail to see what the benefits to them are since they are only paid $1.50 daily and they only have the right to speak but not to vote in the Administration Council.

This is the most serious problem the Honduran Government has confronted, and it is being investigated by a committee of the national Constituent Assembly.

EARTHQUAKE SHAKES NORTHWESTERN REGION OF NATION

PA022118 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1502 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] Santa Rosa de Copan, Honduras, 2 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--A tremor of regular intensity shook the northwestern region of Honduras today.

In this city of Santa Rosa in the western Department of Copan it lasted approximately 30 seconds.

The Departments of Lempira, Ocotepeque, Cortes, Yoro and Atlantica also reported the tremor but did not give any details of property or human losses.

It is suspected that the epicenter of the earth tremor was located on the border between Guatelama and Belize.

Honduras does not have a seismologic network, which prevents knowing the intensity of the tremor. This tremor did not cause material losses, but panicked the people.

The Honduran territory has no volcanos but has numerous geologic faults, in addition to being located between the large fault in the Caribbean and the Zone of Fire in the Pacific.

NICARAGUA

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER D'ESCOTO'S FRG VISIT

Talks with Officials

For reportage on Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman's talks with FRG officials on development aid, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 29 August Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Return to Managua

PA311350 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Aug 80

[Text] Bonn--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman returned to Nicaragua today after a 2-day visit to the FRG. The Nicaraguan delegation believes the visit had positive results.

Shortly before leaving for Managua, D'Escoto and Haroldo Montealegre, Nicaraguan International Reconstruction Fund minister, had a working meeting with [name indistinct] and Democratic Liberal Foundation leaders who expressed their willingness to continue aid projects and expand cooperation to others.

Carlos Chamorro, Nicaraguan Government cabinet chief, told PRELA that Minister D'Escoto is very pleased with the results of his visit to the FRG. The Nicaraguan delegates were asked to explain, in detail, the Nicaraguan Government's attitude toward various matters and were assured that the FRG Government and other organizations will continue to help the Nicaraguan reconstruction.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister, Chamorro said, is very pleased with the understanding and interest in the Central American situation expressed by his FRG colleague, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, during the two meetings held here.

D'Escoto also attributed great importance to his talks with Hans Verguen Distulich, deputy chairman of the Social Democratic Party, and with Dieter Wuerzen and Carl-Werner Sanne, secretaries of state of the Economics and Economic Cooperation Ministries respectively, Chamorro said.

Minister Montealegre also believes that his meeting with Von Wuerzen was positive since the West German official promised that the FRG will continue to help solving Nicaragua's foreign debt problem.

Von Wuerzen showed interest in Nicaragua's attitude toward West German private investments and was informed that a law is being drafted to regulate them, Chamorro said. He said that the meeting held with the Social Democratic Foundation was cordial and that this foundation will continue helping Nicaragua. Chamorro also said that the most useful meeting was held with leaders of the Konrad Adenaur Christian Democratic Foundation.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister, Chamorro said, spoke very clearly to the Christian Democratic leaders about the Nicaraguan and Salvadoran situation and apparently our point of view was understood.

It was explained that the Nicaraguan Government is not opposed to holding elections but that it believes that in light of the existing emergency situation it is advisable to postpone them until 1985, Chamorro said.

COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT INTERVIEWED WHILE IN MANAGUA

PA300507 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Aug 80 pp 1, 12

[Interview with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio on 22 August at the LA PRENSA office]

[Excerpts] [Question] Is a joint channeling of the San Juan River included in the agreement recently concluded by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and the Costa Rican Government?

[Answer] It was decided to link subsidiary tributaries which both Nicaragua and Costa Rica have on the Atlantic coast. Costa Rica's channel is in Limon, on the Colorado River, and Nicaragua's is in areas already known to the Nicaraguan people.

The design will be prepared jointly, but each sector will work individually on its own portion.

[Question] What would be the effect on Costa Rica of the installation of a Marxist-Leninist, pro-Soviet government in Central America.

[Answer] All nondemocratic governments affect all the world's countries. Nicaragua believes in democracy. Opinions on internal policies should not be expressed because it is not proper for a government to express an opinion on other countries. However, in my relations with the Nicaraguan people, I have noted a very great desire for the functioning of a democracy of social justice.

[Question] Minister Crocceri of Costa Rica has said that guerrillas have no prospects for success in Costa Rica. Do you share that opinion?

[Answer] Indeed. I believe that there are no prospects for guerrillas in Costa Rica. The people have ample opportunity for civic expression to meet all their aspirations without resorting to violence.

GOVERNMENT TO ESTABLISH NEW JURIDICAL ORDER

PA311616 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1911 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] San Jose, 28 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaraguan Justice Minister Eduardo Castillo Martinez announced here that the Nicaraguan Government intends to establish a new juridical order.

Before a group of professors of the law school of the University of Costa Rica, Castillo announced that they are still using legal procedures of the former Somozist regime.

He admitted that there are still some laws in effect of the former government, such as the one which establishes large fines for tax evasion, "with the difference that formerly they were not applied and now they are," he said. He indicated that all the laws which hindered the march of the revolution have been repealed.

"With the new laws and decrees issued by the Government of National Reconstruction, we are marching toward a Sandinist juridical regime," the Nicaraguan official stated.

POLICE ANNOUNCE CREATION OF AUXILIARY FORCES

PA021638 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Companero Enrique Schmidt, responsible for the Sandinist Police in Managua, has announced the creation of auxiliary forces to make the fight against crime more effective. Here is what Schmidt said:

[Begin recording] We think that there are several ways that our people can cooperate with the police. One is through the creation of auxiliary forces, the people performing police duties. Those duties will be performed without pay in the people's time off. They will perform surveillance and even traffic police duties for the police stations.

This project has been discussed before, but it is no longer just a theory; it is being implemented. I don't know if you have been to the Eastern Market recently. In addition to the policemen from the fourth station, a certain number of people from the market are performing day and night watch duty and they have even arrested criminals.

Furthermore, we have talked with the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] to ask them for information. For instance, our experience with the barroom problems has been good. We have been and are still open to charges on vice centers where criminals hang out and make noise. A large number of bars have been closed and are being closed because of those reports.

We have also asked the people, through the press, to help us solve crimes. We recently experienced that with the attack on Capsa. When a crime is committed, many curious people rush to the scene. This often hurts the investigation work because they come up and sometimes take bullets or touch the places where we might find the criminals' fingerprints.

So once again we ask, especially the CDS, that when a crime has been committed and no police patrol has shown up, to help us by preventing curious people from going to the scene and erasing evidence that might help us catch the criminals. [end recording]

IPU PRESIDENT CALDERA ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

PA030322 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Excerpts] All the peoples of Latin America have their eyes on Nicaragua and hope that it will serve as an example for providing solutions to the traditional problems of integration. This statement was made this morning by former Venezuelan President Rafael Caldera, president of the IPU, on his arrival in Nicaragua.

Caldera said that he is well aware of the suffering, the harsh, convulsed and painful experiences endured by our people throughout history.

On his arrival in Nicaragua at 0945 today, Caldera said he was grateful for the welcome accorded him.

CONCERN EXPRESSED FOR NATIONALS IN EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA

PA021659 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry and the revolutionary government are concerned over the fate of Nicaraguans who must visit El Salvador and Guatemala. The Sandinist revolutionary government has expressed its deep concern for the fate of Nicaraguan students and others who for any other reason have to travel to El Salvador and Guatemala. This concern has increased as a result of the still unexplained death of Dennis Martinez Cabezas, secretary general of the Nicaraguan National Autonomous University, who visited Guatemala last weekend and was found dead Sunday morning along with Guatemalan teacher Guadalupe Navas.

Relatives of Martinez Cabezas and government authorities have rejected official versions that the two teachers committed suicide by swallowing barbiturates. Why should Martinez Cabezas commit suicide? He was serious, responsible and on an official visit for the Nicaraguan University.

Companero Orlando Castillo of the Central American Department of Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry issued the official concern for the fate of Nicaraguans in El Salvador and Guatemala, countries in which both government and private sectors have been frankly hostile toward Nicaraguan citizens since the victory of the people's Sandinist revolution. [passage omitted]

CUBA, ANGOLA SIGN CONSTRUCTION COOPERATION PROTOCOL

FL020045 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] The Governments of the Republic of Cuba and the People's Republic of Angola today signed a protocol of cooperation in the area of construction. Levi Farah, minister in charge of construction abroad, signed for the Cuban side. The Angolan construction minister, Mr Manuel Mangueira, signed for Angola. The protocol includes a building program extending to 1981. Of note in this program are the building of housing in Luanda, the construction and assembly of two mosaic and brick factories, several bridges and a dam.

The ceremony was attended by Rafael Francia Mestre, member of the party Central Committee and Cuba's ambassador to Angola.

CUBAN, SDAR PARTIES HOLD TALKS IN HAVANA

FL021621 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Sep 80

[Text] PCC Politburo member Pedro Miret Prieto has chaired the talks held in this capital between our party and the Polisario Front, whose delegation was headed by Maafudhoud Larosi, member of that organization's executive committee and interior minister of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR]. Other members of the Cuban delegation were Jesus Montane, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its General Department of Foreign Relations, and Rafael Polanco, deputy chief of that department.

L.A. 'PERSONAGES' ISSUE DOCUMENT SUPPORTING CUBA

PA030256 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 2 Sep 80

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] One by one, Cuba has defeated the maneuvers which U.S. imperialism and some of its lackeys on the continent have staged against our country concerning the invasion of the Peruvian and Venezuelan Embassies in Havana by antisocical elements.

One of the objectives pursued by Washington was the plan to discredit Cuba in the eyes of Latin America and the world. However, once again, as has happened an infinite number of times in the past 20 years, imperialism suffered an overwhelming defeat at the hands of the Cuban revolution, which on this occasion, was not lacking in the generalized solidarity of the progressive and genuinely democratic forces of our America.

We have recently received a copy of a valuable document in which over 150 political, cultural, labor and religious personages of Latin America and the Caribbean reiterated their unreserved solidarity with the Cuban revolution, in the face of constant threats and provocations from the common enemy of humanity.

The document, published by the Mexican magazine ESTRATEGIA and entitled "Why We Support Cuba," states that the events which took place in the Peruvian and Venezuelan Embassies in Havana, as well as the provocation naval and land maneuvers that the Pentagon sought to carry out in the Caribbean, were designed to present the image of a totalitarian and repressive Cuba to the world.

However, this gross lie, the document adds, was overturned by the reasoning and the boldness of the Cuban people and government and the solidarity received from all sides.

We support Cuba, the Latin American personages state, because the triumph of its revolution has demonstrated that no geographical causes prevent our peoples from being independent and free and because, although it is a small, underdeveloped country which is poor in basic natural resources, in just a few years it had ended illiteracy and has guaranteed its people a healthy and dignified life.

In defending Cuba, they stated finally, we defend our own integrity and our right to independence, progress and a better life for our peoples. History is on the march and it will not be deterred by calumny, blackmail or aggression.

FERNANDEZ ADDRESSES PLENUM ON 1979-1980 SCHOOL TERM

FL292344 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Jose Ramon Fernandez, member of the PCC Central Committee, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education, made the closing remarks at the plenum which reviewed the 1979-1980 school term held today in Havana. Others presiding at the ceremony were Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the PCC Secretariat and first party secretary in Havana City Province, and Oscar Fernandez Mell, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the People's Government Provincial Assembly.

Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez express gratitude for the efforts made by teachers, professors, political and mass organizations and education cadres, who made it possible for the school term's results to be superior than those of the previous year. Referring to the next school term, the minister urged all to make greater efforts and make it an example for future generations.

In the report to the meeting, the positive situation of the upcoming term is a guarantee of the conditions needed for the students to conduct their studies. It was announced that the next school term's material base is in better conditions inasmuch as textbooks and notebooks as well as supplies for laboratories for new schools have been delivered well ahead of time.

GARCIA FRIAS PARTICIPATES IN PORT WORKERS' DRIVE

FL011049 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of transporation, has participated in Sunday's national work drive which the port workers devoted to empty maritime terminals. The transportation minister helped in the unloading of newsprint from the Soviet freighter Volkhov, which is docked at the Juan Manuel Diaz wharf of the Port of Havana.

Port Workers' Output

FL011113 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] The Cuban port workers plan to surpass in August the amount of 746,000 tons of cargo handled in unloading operations by the country's ports, PCC Secretariat member Jorge Risquet announced in Cienfuegos. Notwithstanding the results of Sunday's national drive of volunteer work in the port-transportation-domestic economy, by Saturday the port workers had handled more than 715,000 tons of cargo, Jorge Risquet announced.

BARBADOS

GOVERNMENT WELCOMES MEXICO-VENEZUELA OIL AGREEMENT

FL282100 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2030 GMT 28 Aug 80

[Text] Barbados has officially welcomed the Venezuela-Mexico oil concessions package for the Caribbean. But, the Barbados Government says it is still awaiting details on how the program will work. A Foreign Ministry statement described the program as a positive indication of the friendship and cooperation between Mexico and Venezuela and the rest of the oil-consuming countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. Under the program, Barbados and seven other countries in the region will pay only 70 percent of the normal price for oil coming from Mexico and Venezuela.

GRENADA

DEPUTY PREMIER URGES YOUTH TO UNITE AGAINST IMPERIALISM

FL020141 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] The objective of imperialism always remains the same but its strategies for reaching its goals vary from time to time as the situation requires. This was stated yesterday by this country's deputy prime minister and minister of finance, Brother Bernard Coard, as he addressed the second general meeting of the NJMYO [New Jewel Movement Youth Organization] held in St Andrew's.

Brother Coard said the declared objective of imperialism is to maintain its stronghold and continue exploiting the resources of Third World countries. [words indistinct] Brother Caord said. Imperialists at times use military force; other times they use terror. He also pointed out that recent victories by progressive forces around the world have left imperialism [word indistinct].

Against this background, the finance minister pointed out to the recent victories witnessed in countries such as Grenada and Nicaragua. Brother Coard also told the delegates that they must continue their unity to offset whatever attack comes from imperialism and its agents.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

ISLAND-WIDE STRIKE SCHEDULED IN TOBAGO

FL020230 St George's Radio Free Grenada in English 2330 GMT 1 Sep 80

[Text] An island-wide strike in Tobago is (?scheduled) to being tomorrow. The strike has been called by the Democratic Action Congress, an opposition party which says the industrial action is part of the struggle to bring internal self-government to the people of Tobago. That opposition party claims that the central government in Trinidad is neglecting the sister island and only internal self-government can improve the economy and the standard of living of Tobagonians.